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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at its session in 1981, decided that "quadrennial reports to be submitted by non-governmental organizations for its session should be limited to no more than two pages single-spaced". Furthermore, the Committee, at its session in 1989, stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Pursuant to the above decisions, the Secretariat, in January 1990, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of the quadrennial report.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced, as submitted, by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

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1. AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) is a non-governmental international organization with national affiliates in more than 90 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America. It is the only non-governmental organization to enjoy observer status in the Movement of Non-Aligned Nations (NAM).

The aims and purposes of the organization are:

(a) To unite all forces irrespective of political, religious and social differences against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism and create a happy and prosperous life for the peoples;

(b) To support national liberation movements and democratic forces struggling for socio-economic transformations;

(c) To co-operate with all democratic, national and international organizations for the preservation and defence of world peace, national culture sovereignty and territorial integrity, world economic security, ecology and free flow of information without distortion and hindrance;

(d) To consistently work for mobilizing popular support to the principles of the United Nations and its agencies.

Activities 1986-1989

Geographical membership has been extended to the South Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand.

There has been no change in the funding process.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences, and other United Nations meetings has proceeded as follows:

(a) A representative of the organization in New York regularly participated in all the meetings;

(b) A special delegation was sent to New York for:

(i) United Nations Conference on the relationship between Disarmament and Development in August 1987 (written statement submitted);

(ii) The third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1988). An oral statement was made by the AAPSO president;

(iii) The special session of the General Assembly on Apartheid (1989);

(c) The meeting of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva was annually attended either by the President or another member of the permanent secretariat;

(d) Other meetings at Geneva were attended by the Secretary-General of AAPSO.

Co-operation has continued with the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Division for Palestinian Rights

Centre against Apartheid

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Economic Commission for Africa

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Department of Public Information

Council on Namibia

Action was taken in implementation of United Nations resolutions at international, regional or national level. Conferences, seminars, round tables, dialogues and meetings were held and resolutions were passed and press releases were issued to mobilize public opinion in support of United Nations resolutions on Namibia; the Iran-Iraq war; the Indian Ocean; and Palestine. National affiliates of AAPSO have taken similar measures.

Consultations and co-operation have been carried on with officials of the Secretariat.

Under-Secretary-General, Department of Disarmament Affairs

Editor-in-chief of Africa Recovery

Editor-in-chief and Deputy-Editor in Chief of the Development Forum

Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre against Apartheid

Secretary, United Nations Council of Namibia

Chairman, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian peoples

Under-Secretary-General, Department of Public Information

Director of Division, Department of Public Information

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

Papers and/or other material have been prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies, or of the Secretariat. Papers and materials were jointly prepared with other members of the Board of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status (CONGO) and submitted to the Council and other relevant United Nations bodies.

Other consultative and substantive activities include field level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc. and membership in:

(a) Special NGO Committee on Disarmament, Geneva (member of the Bureau);

(b) Special NGO Committee on Human Rights (Vice-President);

(c) NGO Committee on Development;

(d) NGO Sub-Committee on Transnational Corporations (President);

(e) NGO Sub-Committee on Women;

(f) CONGO Board (Member of the Board).

2. ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA), is a registered national non-governmental/non-political voluntary organization of the women of Pakistan. It maintains an independent modus operandi and has an inbuilt process to draw upon a reservoir of qualified voluntary workers who organize APWA's activities with the assistance of highly trained professional staff.

APWA works for the constitutional rights of the women of Pakistan and their intelligent participation in the total development of their country, with emphasis on universal understanding. APWA's objectives, since its inception in 1949, are: equality; development and peace, with priorities on education, health and training for employment. These are also the objectives of the United Nations. To achieve them, APWA spearheads activities through one liaison office and 4 provincial branches and has expanded from 56 to 65 district branches; through 5 affiliates, 3 groups of friends of APWA and through multi-purpose projects that have increased from 100 to 137 during 1988.

Co-ordination: APWA formed a Co-ordinating Council of 46 Women's Voluntary Organizations (WVOCC) further to intensify its services in the field of Health. It helped to establish the Pakistan Voluntary Health and Nutrition Association (PVHNA), consisting of 18 major agencies.

APWA works with the International Council of Women, the Associated Country Women of the World, the International Alliance of Women, GFWC, the Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Associations and the Conference of NGOs in consultative status. Funds are provided by the Co-ordinating Council of NGOs (NGOCC) established by the Government of Pakistan, by donation and by raffles and friends of APWA, the United Nations and international agencies.

Participation in conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies

The Association participated in the following meetings:

International Exposition on Rural Community Development (UNESCO); 5-15 April 1986

Symposium for an International Convention on Children's Rights (Italian Committee of UNICEF); 11-13 September 1987

National Workshop on Project Administration (ESCAP); 11-24 December 1989

PPSEAWA Symposium (ESCAP); Bangkok, 14-18 July 1989

UNICEF Board and NGO Committee on the UNICEF Convention on the Rights of the Child; New York, April 1988. The representative of APWA was nominated to write the full proceedings of the 4th Working Group and was also nominated to serve on the sub-committee until the Convention was passed in November 1989

Meeting: The Global Challenge on AIDS; United Nations, New York, 1988

DPI/NGO Conference on United Nations and Peace-keeping; New York, 6-8 September 1988. At a luncheon meeting discussion, the representative of APWA intervened that developed nations have to re-learn the art of economic prosperity without relying on the contribution of their arms industries

One-day seminar on Afghanistan (keynote speaker, Prince Sadruddin); United Nations, New York, 13 October 1988

DPI/NGO Conference on Environment and Development, "Only One Earth"; 13-15 September 1989

United Nations Peace Studies Unit: luncheon meeting of NGOs for recipients of the United Nations Peace Messenger Certificate; New York, October 1989.

Field level co-operation

The Association co-operated in the following field activities:

UNESCO/ACWW/APWA co-operation: Water Project Water Decade 1986;

UNFPA/APWA/NGOCC co-operation: Establishment of 10 family centres, 1987-1988;

UNESCO-sponsored rural training courses on community development, Karachi, 1988;

Other relevant activities.

Women's rights

APWA continues to be a pressure group and propagandist for protection of women's rights. Some highlights:

1986 December 1986: Discussion panel on women and the Constitution.

1987 The theme for APWA's struggle was: "Declaration and Demand for Women's Rights". A comprehensive document on the subject was presented at an open meeting organized by APWA at Lahore, March 1987.

18 January 1987 APWA, along with other women's organizations, instituted a legal court action in the Supreme Court, under article 184(3) of the Constitution of the Enforcement of Fundamental Human Rights: Special reference to women.

October 1987 In order to highlight the lacuna in the Law, a Conference on Crimes against Women was held. The Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated the function. The keynote speaker was a judge of the Supreme Court. It was followed by a Seminar on the same subject and on a special session on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies at the request of the Secretary, Women's Division of the Government of Pakistan.

April 1988 As demanded by APWA at its Triennial Conference, the Women's Division of the Government was upgraded to a Ministry for Women's Development.

1989 APWA's Vice-President was appointed Chairperson of the Women's Legal Aid Committee, established by the Government.

1989 The President of APWA in a press release drew the attention of the Government to ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

As required by the Government, APWA prepared in 1986 a concise effective research paper which contained solid ground for future action and legislation.

APWA, since its inception, has given top priority to the rights of children to education: it has provided excellent educational facilities to children at over 56 schools, nationalized in 1974 under government policy; (later, after revision in 1984), APWA opened 22 new schools.

Child's Right to Health: The Association runs two hospitals and five multi-purpose centres with health facilities.

Post-Nairobi strategies for the advancement of women

1986: A task force was set up to sensitize and create awareness about the objective of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

1986: A Forum was held in Multan on the significance of the United Nations Decade for Women.

1987: Services have been intensified in the following projects:

Family planning, Health/MCH centres	46
Adult education centres	41
Vocational skill development centres	70
Libraries	20

1987: A special NGOs cell was established for population welfare covering 23 projects. Mobile units have started functioning in seven family planning centres. Mass awareness is being created by training of community leaders at grass-root level (urban and rural management), and training at all levels of policy makers and middle management in project identification etc.

Consultation and co-operation has proceeded with officials of the United Nations Secretariat, as follows:

Chief, NGOs Unit/DIESA and NGO officers.

Chief, United Nations Peace Studies Unit.

Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights.

President, NGO/DPI Executive Committee.

President, NGO Committee on UNICEF.

NGO/International Relations, Dissemination Division.

Information of: DPI/Institutional Relations and NGO Section.

Chief, Social Development Division: Bangkok.

Director, Division for Advancement of Women.

President, CONGO.

UNFPA; Ex-Director, UNDP; Director, United Nations Information Centre; UNICEF and UNESCO in Pakistan.

Replies were dispatched to the following questionnaires:

NGO questionnaire by the Department of Public Information

Survey of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council: NGO Unit

ESCAP/WINAP on Asia-Pacific Calendar of events, 1988-1989-1990

Opinion survey on post-Nairobi strategies, to be used as guidelines for programmes for a United Nations session on the status of women.

In response to a call from the United Nations and because of the felt need, the following committees were established on:

(a) Drug abuse prevention education, in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department of Karachi University and the Teachers' Resource Centre (TRC) and WVOCC, 1986;

(b) Universal Peace, 1987;

(c) Aging; in co-operation with the Association of Gerontology, 1989.

3. ANGLICAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

(Category II)

The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) is the representative, co-ordinating body of the world-wide Anglican Communion, bringing together some 70 million members in 27 autonomous national or regional church bodies. Its president is the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among its functions are the share of information and co-ordination of common action, sometimes itself serving as the instrument of action. Issues of concern include peace and justice, refugees and migration, women, the family, development and the environment.

The ACC was granted category II status at the beginning of this reporting period. For several reasons, the ACC has been unable to designate a permanent representative, which has hampered its ability to function at its full potential in the United Nations community. However, a permanent representative is expected to be named and to be resident in New York by the end of 1990.

Even though temporarily hampered by the lack of a full-time permanent representative, the ACC, through its member churches, has been particularly active through the United Nations in refugee and women's issues. Member churches (especially in the United States of America and Canada) have been integrally involved with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and with member Governments and non-governmental organizations in policy formulation, as well as in projects in direct response to individual refugee groups around the world. Among recent conferences at which ACC has been represented are the following:

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985)

Consultation on Refugee Women (Geneva, October 1988)

International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (Geneva, 1989)

Southern Africa: Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (SARRED) (Oslo, August 1988)

International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) (Guatemala City, May 1989).

Anglicans in England, Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Thailand work with UNHCR and UNDP on refugee and development assistance. For example, as of 1 March 1990, Christ Church in Bangkok became the official agency distributing United Nations funds to refugees from Burma (now Myanmar).

The ACC is also involved with UNICEF and UNESCO on specific issues related to children and women.

Heads of Anglican churches in Australia, England and the United States have worked with United Nations leaders and the Secretary-General in peace initiatives related to the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America.

4. ARAB WOMEN SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The Arab Women's Solidarity Association (AWSA) is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization aimed at the promotion and development of the social, economic and cultural status of Arab women and at strengthening the ties between them. It was established in December 1982. The Egyptian Branch was registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs in Egypt in January 1985. AWSA was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in April 1985. Its Headquarters are in Cairo (Egypt). It has approximately 1,200 members.

The general aims of the Association are to promote:

(a) Active participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life;

(b) Mobilization of women's efforts in the struggle for the abolition of all forms of discrimination between sexes;

(c) Development of a series of practical programmes aimed at improving the lives of women in rural and urban areas;

(d) Encouragement of membership of young men who agree to the aims of the association;

(e) Creation of an active network with Arab and international women's groups.

Activities at the international level

1. First International Conference: Challenges Facing Arab Women in the Coming Decades

   Date: 1-3 September 1986

   Participants: 159 delegates from nine Arab countries

   Reports: Published in Arabic in 1986 and in English in 1988

2. Second International Conference: Contemporary Arab Thought and Women

   Date: 3-5 November 1988

   Participants: Delegates from 11 Arab countries, Turkey, Italy and Kenya

   Reports: Published in Arabic in 1989 and in English in 1990

3. Conferences attended by delegates from AWSA:

International Conference of Women (Nairobi, June 1987)

Cultural Festival (Assila, Morocco, August 1987)

Women and Creative Thought (Assila, Morocco, August 1987)

International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in support of the Palestinian People (Vienna, August 1989)

Mediterranean Women's Meeting (Nicosia/Cyprus, May 1989)

Women and Madness (Algeria, November 1989)

4. Cultural exchange programmes:

(a) Frankfurt University Students' Association Exchange Programme, 20 November-11 December 1988. Delegates from AWSA participated in the Programme in West Germany, while AWSA hosted students from Frankfurt University.

(b) International Exchange Programme For Studying Women Living Under Muslim Law, 19 August-11 December 1988. A delegate from AWSA participated in the Programme which included a trip to Malaysia organized by ISIS-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (ISIS-WICCE). AWSA hosted three delegates from India, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(c) AWSA arranged meetings between members and delegates from Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Morocco, Algeria, North Yemen, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

Activities at the local level

(a) In 1988, establishment of a feminist publishing house, which published four books on and by women;

(b) During 1985, organizing a protest campaign against an amendment of the Marriage Code which was unfavourable to women;

(c) Organizing seminars on women's issues: 35 seminars have been held so far, attended by large audiences.

Since May 1989, AWSA has published a quarterly magazine, of which four issues have appeared. The circle of readers, contributors and subscribers is growing steadily, despite difficulties in finding suitable staff and in advertising and distribution, mainly because government authorities have so far refused to accord the necessary licence.

AWSA has executed two projects in co-operation with UNESCO:

(a) Research study on the participation of Egyptian women in cultural activities;

(b) Preparation of reading material for continuous education among women.

Income-generating projects in rural areas:

Beekeeping Project (1989)

Beneficiaries: Single, semi-educated young women

Location: Village of Kafr Tahla, Egypt.

Goat-raising Project (1990)

Beneficiaries: Female headed households

Location: Village of Kafr Tahla, Egypt.

5. ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

(Category II)

The Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) is an expanding world-wide organization currently representing up to 9 million rural women and home-makers in 79 countries (64 in 1985). Priorities include education and development programmes to promote the status and equality of its members; to achieve recognition of their actual and potential contribution to home, community and national life; to promote the family and the need for shared parental responsibilities; to secure equal access to work opportunities, services and resources and a just return for their efforts.

A. Participation in the activities of the Economic and Social Council

ACWW attended all meetings listed below.

Commission on the Status of Women

Thirty-first session, Vienna, 1986: ACWW statement on rural women and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies: two joint statements.

Special session, New York, 1987: Two joint statements on the economic contribution of women and unpaid work; and on greater participation of women in the United Nations system.

Thirty-second session, Vienna, 1988: Joint statement on national machinery and problems of rural women, drafted by ACWW (E/CN.6/1988/NGO/10); joint statements on better integration of women in development policies and programmes of the United Nations; and on the economic contribution of unpaid work.

Thirty-third session, Vienna, 1989: ACWW oral statement and joint statement, drafted by ACWW, on development: women and education; eradication of illiteracy; employment; health and social services; and on population issues and child care (E/CN.6/1989/NGO/9).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Multi-disciplinary meeting of experts: Consultation on the Medium-term Plan to Promote Equality of Opportunity for Women and Girls in Education. Paris, November 1986.

International Symposium: Right of Women to Education with a View to their Access to Employment. Paris, September 1987.

Seminar: Women's Participation in Cultural Development and the Cultural Decade, 1988-1997. Oslo, April 1987.

General Conference: Twenty-fourth session, 1987: Joint Statement on Literacy: Twenty-fifth session. Paris, 1989: Co-signatory, NGO Declaration on Literacy.

International Symposium: Methods for the Integration of Women's Issues in Development Planning. Paris, October 1987: Statement.

Development Priorities: Eradication of Illiteracy and the Education of Women and Girls. September 1988: Joint Statement, drafted by ACWW.

Governmental Committee of Experts to prepare a final draft convention on technical and vocational education. Paris, 1989.

Meeting on the Cultural Decade 1988-1997: Paris, June 1989.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Conference on the twenty-fourth session, 1987: ACWW Statement; twenty-fifth session, Rome, 1989; Council sessions, Rome, 1986-1989; Committee on Agriculture (COAG), sessions in March 1987 and April 1989: Joint statement. Rome.

World Food Programme (WFP). 21st-25th Sessions Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. Rome, 1986-1988.

International Labour Organisation (ILO). Conference, Committee on Night Work. Seventy-sixth session. Geneva, June 1989.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Executive Board sessions and interim meetings, 1986-1989. Participation in associated NGO forums.

World Health Organization (WHO). Global Programme on AIDS, Management Committee. Geneva, December 1989. WHO/UNICEF Meeting "Safe Motherhood Initiative". Bellagio, Italy, February 1989.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Twelfth to fifteenth sessions NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe (London, 1986; The Hague, 1987; Geneva, 1988; Rome, 1989).

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). NGO Committee on UNIFEM. New York.

United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI). Annual conferences 1986-1989 and weekly briefings.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Executive Committee 1986. Geneva. Joint Statement.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Meeting with NGOs. Vienna, March 1989.

Other global United Nations events: attendance, participation and/or support:

Special session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, New York, May 1986: Co-sponsored statement "Help African Women", drafted by ACWW.

Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family, With Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, Vienna, December 1986.

Consultation on Aging and Development, New York, April 1986: Statement.

International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) 1987: advocacy, exhibition, participation in NGO Global Forum, Nairobi, April 1987.

United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, September 1987.

B. Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

UNICEF: Contributed to Cross Currents on the International Year of the Child + 10, 1989. Partner in "Facts for Life" with UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, 1989.

UNESCO Co-operative action programme: ACWW CO-ACTION UCA/71: "Water for All". To date, 34 projects for clean water supplies, sanitation, etc. in 11 countries. ACWW CO-ACTION UCA/180: "Women Feed the World", launched India 1989.

WHO Global Programme on AIDS: ACWW co-funded utility ambulance vehicle for Zambia, 1989.

C. Other relevant activities

Action

Advocacy, promotion and implementation of United Nations resolutions, etc.: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180 (1979)) and Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies (Assembly resolution 40/108 (1985)).

In support of United Nations programmes and concerns, and working mainly through women's groups and co-operative enterprises, between 1986 and 1989, ACWW has given financial and technical assistance to over 100 self-help development projects, large and small, around the world. These include educational and vocational training seminars and workshops for leadership training, extension, and community development workers' projects in literacy, nutrition and child care, health and family planning. AIDS education, income generating and basic entrepreneurial skills, agriculture and animal husbandry, energy conservation and environmental concerns. Grants towards premises, equipment and labour-saving

technology associated with these activities include facilities for irrigation, clean water, sanitation, solar energy, tree planting, all aspects of food production, distribution, storage and use. Project areas include Africa (14 countries), Asia and Far East (7), Europe (2), Latin America and Caribbean (5), South Pacific (6).

General Assembly resolution 41/182

"Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development": ACWW Conference workshops on rural women as entrepreneurs, producers, managers; technology and tools (1986). Council workshop: Crisis in the farm family: alternative rural enterprise (1987).

General Assembly resolution 42/134

"Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection and assistance for the family": 18th ACWW Conference theme (1986): Focus on Family.

General Assembly resolution A/C.3/43/L.21/Rev.1

November 1988: Proposals to Vienna NGO Committee on the Family concerning an international year of the family, 25 May 1989; ACWW Conference (1989): workshops on changing family structures; progress in family health.

Consultation and co-operation with United Nations Secretariat officials

Correspondence, contacts, informal discussions through the Central Office and all local ACWW United Nations representatives with relevant sectors of the agency secretariats (FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM).

Social Development Division (Social Integration and Welfare Branch) concerning family issues, 1986-1989.

Consultations: World President with UNICEF, and Director of UNIFEM (January 1987)
General Secretary with Director of UNIFEM (October 1987)
Projects Secretary with UNESCO Office of Public Information (January 1988)
United Nations Chairman observer, forty-fourth session of General Assembly (1988); discussions with Statistical Commission and UNIFEM. Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, was key-note speaker at ACWW Conference (September 1989)
Links and ongoing contact with ILO, WHO, UNDP, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and UNEP.

Preparation of papers and other material

(a) Division for the Advancement of Women, Vienna. Comments and suggestions for the proposed questionnaire concerning national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (December 1987):

(i) Report of ACWW's contribution for the 1990 Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies (February 1989);

(ii) Proposals for consolidated NGO presentation to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session (January 1989).

(b) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA). Reply to questionnaire on indigenous entrepreneurs (April 1987).

Other examples of activities in support of the United Nations

(a) Member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO); member of CONGO Board, 1985-1988; active participation 1986-1989 in sub-committees of CONGO (New York, Geneva, Vienna) and other NGO groups associated with FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM and, through these, involvement in key areas of United Nations concern including development, status of women, education and literacy, family, health, aging, energy, employment and unpaid work, housing and shelter, rights of the child, population, environment, food and agriculture, science and technology, narcotics and substance abuse, peace, human rights.

(b) Ongoing advocacy of the United Nations, its role and contribution in all the above areas through ACWW's quarterly magazine The Countrywoman; regular reports from ACWW United Nations representatives; ACWW training manuals and guidelines; United Nations speakers, information desks, publicity at international conferences; workshops on United Nations themes. In addition, many ACWW Conference resolutions and recommendations (1986-1989) relate to United Nations issues of global concern, including women in agriculture, women and energy, world food, nutrition, women and unpaid work, rights of the child, environment and natural resources.

ACWW International Meeting (London, February 1989), in support of the UNESCO World Cultural Decade (1988-1997).

International questionnaire and Conference workshop on AIDS, United States (September 1989). ACWW has enjoyed consultative status with the Council since 1947; with FAO since 1947; with UNESCO, category B, since 1949; with UNICEF since 1953; with UNIFEM since 1989. Attended ILO Conference, seventy-sixth session (1989) with Observer status; WHO/Global Programme on AIDS, Management Committee, Observer status (1989). ACWW continued to promote and support the work of the United Nations in all possible ways throughout the reporting period.

6. BAHA'I INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

(Category II)

The Bahá'í International Community, comprising 151 national/regional affiliates with a membership of some 5 million - a cross-section of humanity - is engaged in a wide range of activities serving the spiritual, social and economic needs of peoples. During the period under review, it increased its co-operation with the United Nations by creating an Office of the Environment, expanding its offices and activities in New York and Geneva, and establishing working relations with the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, besides strengthening its relationship with the United Nations at Vienna and Nairobi, it appointed United Nations representations in Addis Ababa, Santiago, Bangkok and Rome.

Meetings and conferences 1/

During the four years 1986-1989, the Bahá'í International Community participated in more than 80 United Nations meetings, including major conferences, as well as sessions of the Economic and Social Council, its regional and functional commissions, committees and working groups, and meetings of other United Nations bodies. 1/ It contributed over 60 statements on such issues as the advancement of women (in education, development, decision-making, peace); social and humanitarian affairs (social welfare, popular participation, environment, drug abuse); peace and disarmament (nuclear energy, development); and human rights (elimination of torture, racism, religious intolerance; protection of minorities; right to development; human rights education).

Peace and disarmament

In co-operation with the International Year of Peace Secretariat (later the Peace Studies Unit) and the Department of Disarmament Affairs, the Bahá'í International Community continued to provide local, national and international support for United Nations peace and disarmament efforts. As a result of world-wide Bahá'í activities during the International Year of Peace, the Secretary-General designated the Bahá'í International Community and five of its affiliates as "Peace Messengers". In addition, the Bahá'í International Community participated in the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1987), the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

1/ A complete list has been made available to the Secretariat.

Social and humanitarian affairs

Collaboration with the United Nations and its agencies on social and humanitarian issues increased substantially during the years under review. Extensive activities on behalf of women, youth, the aging and the family, as well as efforts to prevent drug abuse, were carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The Bahá'í International Community provided an intern to assist the Youth Unit in Vienna for nine months in 1987-1988. Efforts to improve health care included distribution of "Facts for Life" and participation in a major consultation on AIDS. The Bahá'í International Community expanded its consultative relations with UNICEF by working closely with the NGO Committee on UNICEF and its newly created Education Working Group on preparations for the World Conference on Education for All.

Women

Through a wide range of projects and activities at international, national and local levels, the Bahá'í International Community continued to implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. Its representatives also took part in sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, conferences sponsored by the regional commissions, and United Nations seminars concerning women, submitting pertinent statements. Since 1988, the Bahá'í International Community has served as convenor of "Advocates for African Food Security: Lessening the Burden on Women", a coalition of international and national non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations.

Human rights and refugees

The Bahá'í International Community contributed to deliberations on a wide range of human rights issues during the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It also delivered statements to the annual sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and submitted proposals on draft instruments to the Working Group on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; and to the Working Group on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. As a participant in both United Nations and NGO working groups, it helped draft the Convention on the Rights of the Child, contributing notably to the text of Article 17. The Bahá'í International Community also worked with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), attending yearly sessions of the UNHCR Executive Committee, and participating in the formal consultations and informal meetings between the UNHCR and its NGO operational partners.

Information activities

The Bahá'í International Community continued to disseminate information about the United Nations and its activities to its affiliates world wide, encouraging sponsorship by Bahá'í communities of initiatives in support of special programmes, years, or days, such as the Decade for Cultural Development, the International Year of Peace, the International Literacy Year, the International Day of Peace, United Nations Day, Human Rights Day and World Food Day. Bahá'í International Community representatives also helped to plan and carry out annual NGO conferences, sponsored by the Department of Public Information in New York.

Participation in NGO activities at the United Nations

The Bahá'í International Community has collaborated closely with NGOs at the United Nations, primarily in New York, Geneva and Vienna, participating in numerous conferences and consultations. It served as Vice President (1986-1988), and now serves as Secretary (1988-1991), of the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). In New York, Geneva and Vienna, its representatives also served during this time as officers on NGO committees on human rights, the family, women, human settlements, development, youth, the Department of Public Information and UNICEF.

7. CARE (CO-OPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.)

(Category II)

The purpose of the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) is to help the developing world's poor in their efforts to achieve social and economic well-being. It supports processes that create competence and become self-sustaining over time. Its task is to reach new standards of excellence in offering technical assistance, training, food and other material resources and management in combinations appropriate to local needs and priorities. We also advocate public policies and programmes that have supported services to people in need in 36 developing countries in fiscal year 1989 (1 July 1988-30 June 1989), making it the world's largest non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief and development agency.

In support of ratification by the United States of America of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the CARE Board and Staff has undertaken a letter-writing campaign to key members of the Executive and Legislative branches of the United States Government.

CARE co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, 1986-1989

World Health Organization (WHO)

CARE adheres to WHO standards for immunizations and other medical services.

WHO is funding the situational analysis for the Bara Maternal Health Project in the Sudan.

CARE is involved in WHO's Global Programme on AIDS. A CARE representative has attended a number of AIDS conferences sponsored by WHO.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA is funding part of the TICA Project (Training Immunizers in Community Approach) in Bangladesh, which aims to immunize 500,000 children against tetanus, polio and measles and also has a family planning component.

UNFPA is assisting CARE in formulating its population evaluation and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies.

Among its constituencies, CARE has actively supported United States funding of UNFPA through the sponsorship of informational meetings, letter writing and public speaking engagements.

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

CARE obtains funding for agroforestry activities in Niger through UNSO.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

CARE obtains funding for the El Nahud displaced persons camp in the Sudan from UNDP through the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

CARE obtained funding for a review of mechanisms for enhancing community participation in a water and sanitation project in Rwanda from UNDP.

World Food Programme (WFP)

CARE collaborates with WFP in the distribution of food for emergency relief in the Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

CARE works with FAO in the Agroforestry Monitoring and Evaluation Project in Kenya.

CARE has carried out forestry assessments in collaboration with FAO and the World Bank in Uganda, Kenya, Cameroon and other countries.

At the field level, there is intensive communication between FAO projects and CARE projects that have similar purpose and location. Such exchange is mutually advantageous.

Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR and UNBRO fund and give basic administrative support to CARE's food relief programmes on the Thai border.

CARE co-ordinates with UNHCR and WFP in Afghanistan but no formal relationship has been established.

UNHCR supplies funding to relief operations in Somalia that are being undertaken by CARE in conjunction with the National Refugee Commission.

UNHCR supplies funding to CARE which works in conjunction with the Administration for Refugee Affairs to deliver water to refugees in the Ogaden, Ethiopia.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

In support of UNICEF's Campaign for Child Survival, CARE joined in 1987 with five United States-based non-governmental organizations, including the United States Committee for UNICEF to sponsor the United States Child Survival Development Education Project. The Project sought to increase the American public's knowledge and support of international development, focusing their attention on the child survival initiatives. Many of the activities undertaken by the Project are ongoing.

CARE is a member of the NGO Committee for UNICEF, its field relations subcommittee and a regular attendee at UNICEF sponsored meetings.

8. CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

(Category II)

Caritas Internationalis, founded in 1950, is an international confederation of 123 autonomous national member organizations directed by its statutes "to spread our charity and social justice in the world". The members of Caritas Internationalis have been mandated by their respective Catholic bishops or Episcopal Conferences to co-ordinate the Catholic Church's social service, relief, and development activities in their countries. The last General Assembly of Caritas Internationalis was held in May 1987 with the theme: "To build peace, let us build communities of justice and charity". At that General Assembly, five new Caritas organizations were accepted into membership: Antilles, Puerto Rico, Botswana, Swaziland and Guinea-Conakry.

Summary of Caritas Internationalis activities related to the Economic and Social Council

Caritas Internationalis has maintained delegations at all of the United Nations Centres. A brief summary of the activities more closely linked to the Council is offered as follows:

New York

1986	April-May:	Sessions of the Economic and Social Council
1987	January:	Department of Public Information Conference for NGOs
1988	September:	Conference of NGOs General Assembly
1989	Council Meeting on Global Climate Change	

Geneva

1986	October:	UNHCR Executive Committee
1987	February:	WHO/Nutrition in Disaster Response
		United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force for African Economic Recovery
	March-April:	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) Meetings on Lebanon, Mozambique, Emergency Relief
	May:	UNDRO/Meetings on Central America and Mexico

	August-September:	UNDRO/Meetings on Mozambique, Lebanon, Ethiopia
	October:	UNHCR Executive Committee and Nansen Award
	December:	United Nations/Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations
1988	January:	UNHCR/Meeting on Refugees
		UNDRO/Meeting on Ethiopia
	February:	UNHCR/Meeting on Mozambican Refugees in Malawi
	March:	UNHCR/Meeting on Refugees in Africa
	April:	UNDRO/Meeting on Angola
		UNHCR/Meetings on Honduras and Afghanistan
		WHO/Global Programme on AIDS Management Committee
	July:	UNDRO/Meeting on Lebanon
		UNHCR/Meeting on Somali Refugees in Ethiopia
	August:	UNDRO/Meeting on Sudan Floods
		UNHCR/Meeting on Protection
	September:	UNHCR/NGO meeting
	October:	UNHCR/Executive Committee
	December:	UNHCR/Meeting on Zimbabwe
		UNDRO/Meeting on Armenia
1989	January-February:	UNHCR/Meetings on Honduras
	March:	UNDRO/Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance
	April:	WHO/Global Programme on AIDS Management Committee
		UNDRO/Meeting on Sudan
	May:	UNHCR/Meetings on Operations and Protection
	June:	UNHCR/Special Conference on South-East Asian Refugees
	July:	Economic and Social Council

	September:	UNHCR/Special Meeting on Finances
	October:	UNHCR/Executive Committee
	November:	UNHCR/Meetings on Salvadoran Refugees and on Finances
	December:	UNDRO/NGO Meeting on Co-operation
		WHO/Global Programme on AIDS Management Committee

Vienna

1986	January:	United Nations Briefing on Peace-related Issues
	February:	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
	February-March:	Commission on the Status of Women
	June:	United Nations Regional Conference on Global Security in the 80s
	December:	United Nations Expert Meeting on Violence in the Family
1987	January:	United Nations Briefing on Drug-related Issues
	February:	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
	February-March:	Commission for Social Development
	March-April:	United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
	June:	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
	September:	United Nations Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes
1988	February:	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
	March:	Commission on the Status of Women
	June:	United Nations Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
	August:	United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control
	October:	United Nations Interregional Seminar on Women and the Economic Crisis

	November:	United Nations Expert Meeting on Social Support Service for Women
	November-December:	United Nations Plenipotentiary Conference: Adoption of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
1989	February:	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
	February-March:	United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
	March:	Commission for Social Development
	March-April:	Commission on the Status of Women
	May:	United Nations Seminar on Women in Rural Development
	September:	Second Interregional Meeting: Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement
		United Nations Expert Meeting on Equality in Political Participation
	October:	Celebration of United Nations Day
	December:	Celebration of World AIDS Day

Statements

Caritas Internationalis has submitted statements to the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (Vienna, August 1988) and to the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, July 1989).

Participation in NGO committees

Caritas Internationalis delegates in New York, Geneva and Vienna participate in the NGO Committees on Development, Narcotics and Substance Abuse, Religious NGOs, Family, Aging, Status of Women, Youth, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and Peace.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

During 1986-1989, Caritas Internationalis has co-operated extensively, both at headquarters level and in the field, with such United Nations bodies and specialized agencies as UNHCR, UNDRO, FAO, WFP, and the WHO/Global Programme on AIDS.

9. CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, INC.

(Category II)

The Christian Children's Fund, Inc. (CCF) is an international non-profit and non-sectarian humanitarian organization, founded in 1938 and dedicated to serving the needs of children world wide. CCF operates through two types of programmes, one based on person-to-person assistance and one for children in especially difficult circumstances.

CCF uses a sponsorship plan to help to provide continuous child care along with a person-to-person relationship, to over 500,000 children in over 1,400 projects. The CCF sponsorship programme enables local agencies and local community groups in low-income countries - through schools, churches, village self-help committees and existing institutions - to reach out into their surrounding neighbourhoods and select the neediest children and families for assistance. Each local agency wanting to become a CCF affiliate must first submit to CCF a list of criteria by which it proposes to screen and select those who can most benefit from the type of help to be offered. Then CCF's national office staff determines whether to take on the applicant programme and the children they propose to enrol. The emphasis is on providing self-help and employment opportunities to families, while nurturing the children in health, nutrition and skills that will equip them for happy, productive adult lives.

Last year, in order to reach beyond the scope of its sponsorship programme, CCF began a new programme called ChildAlert. ChildAlert is designed to provide funds for programmes for children in especially difficult circumstances - street children, children in refugee camps, children in the most remote areas, children in war-torn countries, children suffering in disaster and handicapped or sick children, including those who are victims of AIDS or maternal drug addiction.

CCF has national offices in 23 countries and areas including the United States. By the summer of 1990 CCF will also have expanded its programmes into Eastern European countries. In addition, partnership organizations provide CCF leadership in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Taiwan Province of China. The United Kingdom and Australia affiliates were added within the last four years. By next year CCF expects to have an affiliate organization in France as well.

In 1989, Dr. Paul F. McCleary, Executive Director of CCF, was elected Deputy President of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and has regularly represented CCF at UNICEF-sponsored meetings and events. Dr. McCleary and three other CCF staff participated in the January 1990 planning conference sponsored by the NGO Committee on UNICEF in preparation for the UNICEF/UNESCO "Education for All" Conference in Jomtien, Thailand. The Director and the Program Director of CCF's Thailand office attended the Jomtien Conference.

CCF recently opened a New York City office and hired a staff person to act as liaison to the United Nations, among other duties. This staff member attended two sessions of the Executive Board meetings of UNICEF in April, 1990. With the hiring of this staff CCF expects to attend meetings of the United Nations more regularly.

Frequently CCF's national offices set up programmes in concert with United Nations agencies, especially UNICEF and in some cases the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Training conferences held by UNICEF are regularly attended by CCF field staff. Specifically, there is a direct programmatic relationship between 15 of CCF's national offices and UNICEF. Five of CCF's national offices are also operating in direct co-operation with UNDP. Recently a project was funded by CCF via the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for counselling of Vietnamese boat people arriving in Malaysia who are victims of piracy. Galo Pozo, CCF's National Director in Quito, Ecuador, is frequently hired by United Nations agencies to act as a trainer, most recently on an AIDS project.

CCF has recently hired a consultant to investigate UNICEF's experience with child development programmes and to provide this expertise to CCF programme staff.

CCF has made the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the World Summit on Children high priorities. All national offices have been strongly encouraged to work on having the Convention ratified by their individual country's Government during the coming year. The Executive Director and CCF have been active in promoting the upcoming World Summit.

10. COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Category II)

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) was created in 1946 to ensure, inter alia, an effective relationship between the churches and the United Nations. Since 1948, the CCIA has been an integral part of the World Council of Churches, and maintains the consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council on its behalf. The WCC, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, is a co-operative body of over 300 member churches from the Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Christian traditions, in approximately 110 countries. Programmes of the Council address the unity of the church and of the peoples of the world, peace, disarmament, human rights, development, disaster and emergency relief, environment, science and technology, racism, refugees, primary health care, education, women, youth and other areas. These programmes are often carried out in relation to or in co-operation with the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and other bodies of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Formal consultative relationships with the United Nations and related agencies are: Economic and Social Council (category II); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (category B); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); ICO (Special List); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Permanent liaison offices are maintained in Geneva and New York.

Participation in meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings

Commission on Human Rights (Geneva)

1986: Oral statements on Chile; southern Africa; human rights violations in colonial and other dependent countries or territories; religious intolerance.

1987: Oral statements on Chile; southern Africa; right to self-determination; agenda item 12 (question of violation of human rights and fundamental freedom in any part of the world, including human rights in Cyprus); religious intolerance.

1988: Written submission under agenda item 4 (question of human rights in the Occupied Arab Territories); oral statements on South Africa; right to self-determination; item 10 (enforced and involuntary disappearance); item 12; item 19 (report of the Sub-Commission); religious intolerance.

1989: Oral statements on advisory services; agenda item 10 (torture, disappearance, administrative detention); item 11 (further promotion and encouragement of human rights); item 12 (question of violation of human

rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world); item 8 (economic, social and cultural rights - human rights and debt); South Africa; Occupied Arab Territories.

Sub-Commission on Human Rights (Geneva)

1989: Oral interventions on human rights and peace; religious intolerance.

1987 and 1989: Working Group on Indigenous Populations: Oral intervention.

Commission on the Status of Women

Regular reporting to the Vienna Conference.

Other United Nations meetings

24 August-11 September 1987: Participated in the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and submitted written statements.

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament: The CCIA representative made an oral statement specially appealing for further reduction and ultimate elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, 1986-1989

UNHCR: Official participation is approximately five meetings per year between the UNHCR and NGOS on the issue of protection;

Geneva, 1986-1989, official observer to UNHCR Executive Committee;

Guatemala, 1989; Oslo, 1986; Geneva, 1989; official observer to regional UNHCR conferences;

Ongoing close co-operation with UNHCR on issues such as protection, assistance, and refugee women and children.

UNESCO: Official participant in International Literacy Year Taskforce.

Other: Submission to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Other relevant activities

(a) Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions:

Geneva 1988: Oral presentation to 1988 review of the achievements of the Decade to Combat All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(b) Regular consultations with officials of the Centre for Human Rights, the Centre against Apartheid and the Conference on Disarmament;

(c) Preparation of reports:

(i) Document in response to Centre on Transnational Corporations draft document "Criteria for sustainable development management of transnational corporations";

(ii) Response to FAO draft code of conduct for biotechnology.

11. COMMONWEALTH HUMAN ECOLOGY COUNCIL (CHEC)

(Category II)

Aims of the Council

The objective of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC) is to encourage and promote an understanding of human ecological principles and their application to development and to educational policies and programmes, internationally and in Commonwealth countries. CHEC's ultimate objective is to assure that elementary principles of human ecology become embedded in the values and attitudes of society; and to act as a catalyst in promoting the interaction of governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with education.

Increased geographical spread

CHEC administration has been extended to every region of the world during 1986-1989. Human ecology programmes administered by regional CHECs are now in place and expanding.

Changes in sources of funding

The Human Ecology Foundation was established in 1988 (President: H. E. General Y Gowan of Nigeria) to attract private sources of funding. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contributes substantially to CHEC projects in India.

In its Communiqué of 1989 the Commonwealth Heads of Government specifically identified CHEC for specialized consultation with its organs. The Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Foundation both contribute funds for training and education programmes and for the development of regional CHEC work. Since 1989, the involvement of UNESCO in specific CHEC projects has been activated.

Association with United Nations bodies

CHEC has been in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 1972; in 1979 UNESCO accorded CHEC consultative status C. The Council has working relations with UNEP, the UNEP Liaison Centre and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); since 1976 these agencies have supported CHEC's work and participated in its programmes in various regions of the world; up to 1989, CHEC was a member of the Board of Habitat International Council (HIC). Throughout these years the Council has participated consistently in United Nations programmes, particularly in relation to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, UNEP, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), UNESCO and the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The Council is presently seeking to raise its status with the United Nations.

International conferences

CHEC Delhi Workshop on Human Ecology, Social Development and Community Participation, 1986 (with the Indian Institute of Public Administration)

This Conference strengthened the Indian national programmes on Human Ecology, which have brought about the foundation of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Human Ecology, Environment and Population Studies. The Conference also generated in Bangladesh focus on village management leading to the setting up of local administration literacy programmes and programmes of rural improvement with a particular basis in cottage industry, resulting in increased production, in some areas, by 400 per cent.

CHEC Conference on Human Ecology, Sustainable Development and Education, Edinburgh University, July 1989

In addition to Commonwealth delegates, representatives from Brazil, the United States, China, Japan, the Philippines, USSR and Mexico were among 160 delegates from 46 countries. Also present were representatives from UNESCO, UNEP, and the World Bank.

Collaboration in international conferences

1987. Presented paper in the UNCHS forum.

June 1987 and July 1988. Co-sponsor of conferences of the International Association for Impact Assessment. The conferences were concerned with the adequacy of impact assessment techniques in major development programmes.

International development concerned with education and training programmes

Development

India

(a) Auroville Pondicherry: Rural Development and Training Projects. A community based training programme for the Tamil Nadu population, including projects in alternative energy systems (solar and biogas); organic agriculture and employment; creating industrial products using indigenous skills;

(b) Palavakkam, Madras. Skill education in agriculture and afforestation.

Kenya-Chek (Commonwealth Human Ecology Kenya)

Kibwezi Integrated Rural Women's Project. Acclaimed as the leading women's project in Kenya and one of the best in Africa. Action involves the creation of economic and social projects for 100,000 semi-nomadic people, using local materials and indigenous skills.

Ghana

Research and training seminars on the human, social and economic effect of dams displacing human settlements.

Education

(a) South Pacific: The South Pacific Action Committee for Human Ecology and Environment (SPACHEE) has been nominated as the co-ordinating agency for UNEP funding of programmes in the South Pacific.

(b) In 1989 following the Edinburgh Conference, practical initiatives have emerged for collaboration with UNESCO, especially with the Environmental Education Unit, the Division of Ecological Science and the Office of the Director General (Professor Federico Mayor). These include: (i) secondary school curricula education in Sierra Leone; and (ii) programmes of CHEC participation in UNESCO activity in the domain of urban ecology, land-use planning and resource management.

Publications: A list is available with the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

12. CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS (CBJO)

(Category II)

The Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), whose principal constituents remain B'nai B'rith International, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the South African Board of Jewish Deputies, representing more than 1,000,000 people in over 45 lands, is celebrating the forty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations with a renewed commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which its constituents were privileged to help draft at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

Since 1986, CBJO has attended all sessions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It has actively participated in the work of the Commission, its Sub-Commission, and the Working Group on drafting the Convention on the Rights of the Child, whose work culminated in the adoption of the Convention by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989. It has also attended the meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee.

CBJO has participated in annual informal consultations between the International Protection Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organizations interested in refugee protection issues, and has been represented at the meetings of the Executive Committee on the Program of UNHCR.

CBJO has played an active role within the NGO community at United Nations Headquarters, serving since 1986 as Chairman and later Honorary Chairman of the Committee on Youth and as Vice Chairman of the Human Rights Committee. At Geneva it has been a member of the UNICEF NGO Committee, and at Vienna has been active in the committees on the family, narcotic drugs, youth, and peace. It has served as Secretary of the NGO Committee on Aging.

As Chairman of the NGO Committee on Youth, CBJO presented, in co-operation with the other members of the Committee's Executive Board, a variety of programmes dealing with the issues of education, health, and employment, and pioneered intergenerational programming with the NGO Committee on Aging. Its programmes continued to be geared towards the useful and the globally applicable.

As part of its programming with the Committee on Youth, CBJO continued its student internship programme, attracting interns recommended by academic institutions and by missions of the member States.

As Vice Chairman of the Committee on NGO Human Rights, CBJO helped to plan and organize an all-day conference at United Nations Headquarters for NGOs on the World Information Campaign on Human Rights. The conference was sponsored by the NGO Committee on Human Rights and co-sponsored by the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information. CBJO also chaired one of the sessions and helped to edit the conference proceedings.

As principal sponsor of CBJO, the International Council of B'nai B'rith continued to sponsor the United Nations Unit of B'nai B'rith, which offered a platform to key United Nations personalities to speak on some of the most pressing problems facing the international community. B'nai B'rith also continued to promote ratification of United Nations human rights treaties, and its American section was among the leadership of the coalition that worked successfully for United States ratification of the Genocide Convention. Disaster relief assistance continued to concern B'nai B'rith in all parts of the world. In Latin America, B'nai B'rith worked to promote assistance in dealing with the pressing economic problems of the new Governments. The creation of 13 branches in the Soviet Union and the reopening of its branch in Hungary, after an absence of 50 years, reflected a closer involvement with the concerns of Eastern Europe, made possible by political changes in that region. All constituents of CBJO welcomed the political changes in South Africa, and especially the release of Nelson Mandela, which they hoped would lead to a suitable climate for reconciliation and negotiation for the benefit of all peoples in the country, regardless of race, colour or creed.

13. COVENANT HOUSE

(Category II)

Aims and purpose of the organization

Covenant House is a multi-faceted non-profit child care agency with programmes in Canada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and the United States of America. The aims of Covenant House are: to identify and attempt to assist in solving the problems of the urban poor, especially abandoned or neglected children; to explore and participate in the identification of the social, psychological and physical problems of these children, and to stimulate public awareness of the need for effective care facilities for these children. The direct service components of Covenant House provide shelter and basic life necessities to runaway and homeless youth, and abandoned street children, including victims of war and violence in Central America. A full range of medical, legal, educational and vocational services are provided to youngsters on a voluntary basis. The Institute for Youth Advocacy of Covenant House has promoted reforms in social policy with decision makers in private and public sectors as well as with the public at large.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council, 1986-1989

The organization received special consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1985. Since that time, the organization's main representative and alternates have participated in the Council through active involvement with the Executive Committee of NGOs associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information, and the NGO Committee on UNICEF.

The main representative has been active on committees, planning of the NGO Committee on UNICEF's annual forums, and as a panelist and moderator at the Department of Public Information and NGO Committee-sponsored briefings. Between 1986 and 1987 he was Chair of the NGO Youth Committee; in 1987 Chair of the Special Subcommittee on Street Children. He assisted in planning of the April 1986 NGO Committee on UNICEF Forum, and convened Working Group III, "Street Children: A major concern for the coming years". In April 1986, he presented to the UNICEF Executive Board, at its annual meeting in New York, the issues and funding of projects for street children. Testimony from these sessions helped to lay the groundwork for the founding of ChildHope, a new international NGO for street children.

In 1987, the alternate was Secretary of the NGO Committee on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, and was also active on the NGO-IYSH Planning Committee for the Symposium, "Housing: A Human Right", held at United Nations Headquarters on 27 and 28 February; and the Conference on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, held on 9 and 10 November at New York University. He convened a Workshop at the latter Conference on "Creative Use of Community Housing". The organization signed the Joint Declaration of Commitment to Action for the Homeless as part of the United Nations NGO Group on the Fourth World.

At the NGO Committee on UNICEF Forum of 27 April 1987 in New York, the main representative convened the session on homelessness and housing and assisted in drafting an advocacy statement of NGOs in support of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. On 30 April, the main representative appeared at a DPI/NGO briefing to NGO representatives as part of an expert panel on the subject of street children, the proceedings of which appear in the Department's information summary for NGOs (DPI/NGO/SB/87/16). The organization's alternate representative was a participant in the NGO Committee on UNICEF's Annual General Meeting in April. On 27 August, he attended an informal meeting of the NGO Committee for UNICEF; on 16 September he attended a formal Board meeting of the NGO Committee for UNICEF.

In 1988, the main representative was elected Chair of the DPI/NGO Executive Committee. From April to September, as Chair of the Committee, he led the planning for the annual Department of Public Information Conference for NGOs on the theme of Disarmament and Development. In the spring, along with other international experts, he helped to organize a panel on children and AIDS, in order to address the problem of AIDS among the growing population of street children and urban poor for the NGO Committee on UNICEF's annual Forum.

In the spring of 1988, the alternate representative was appointed Chair of the NGO Committee on Youth. He attended NGO Committee on UNICEF meetings as a member of the Working Group on the Rights of the Child. He helped to identify the need for a separate working group for street children, and on 17 February he was designated Chair of the NGO Working Group on Street Children/Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances. He continued to work with the NGO Committee on UNICEF, including scheduling monthly meetings of the Group on Street Children and the planning of the April 1988 NGO Forum.

In 1989, the main representative was elected to a second term as Chair of the DPI/NGO Executive Committee. From April to September, he chaired and led planning for the DPI/NGO Conference on Environment and Development. With close to 900 participants from 40 countries, the Conference was one of the best attended DPI/NGO conferences ever held. The alternate representative, as a member of the Working Group on Street Children/Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances, participated in the planning of the April 1989 NGO Committee on UNICEF Forum. On 2 November and 7 December an alternate representative attended the monthly meetings of the NGO Committee on UNICEF Working Group on the Rights of the Child.

14. EUROPEAN LEAGUE FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(Category II)

The purpose of the European League for Economic Co-operation (ELEC) is scientific in nature; its objective is to promote the economic integration of the countries of Europe which are able to unite, the closest co-operation with the other European countries and concerted action with the rest of the world. ELEC is a non-profit and non-political organization founded in 1947 for the purpose of carrying in a very specific manner limited measures aimed at promoting the economic rapprochement of the peoples of Europe, who were united in all respects culturally. The League is currently composed of 20 national committees, having recently accepted Finland and Portugal as members.

Participation

There is a permanent ELEC representative to UNIDO in Vienna, Dr. Wilfried GREDLER, Ambassador and President of the League's Austrian Committee.

The representative in Geneva is Mr. Adolf H. DEUCHER, Honorary President of Construction Workshops in Rüti. They regularly inform the League about relevant matters and transmit to ELEC documents which are of particular interest to it.

Activities

Texts of the 1986-1989 activity reports on file with the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs contain, in addition to a description of the organization's activities, a list of our committees and publications.

The following are the main themes dealt with in the last four years:

1986: The Europe of financial services

1987: Environmental protection

1988: Europe and the case of Austria

1989: The European financial system.

These topics were the subject of a yearly symposium and a booklet containing the records of these meetings, in which approximately 100 participants from 15 or 16 European countries took part on each occasion. Publications concerning these topics and many internal working documents are available on request.

Preliminary studies were conducted on these topics within our international commissions, such as the Monetary Commission, the Agricultural Commission and the Economic Commission.

The ELEC Social Commission meets regularly and is currently preparing for a symposium on social problems linked to the migration of workers and the activities of societies in the context of the great internal market.

ELEC works with community institutions and other international institutions, national Governments and professional and trade-union organizations. A thousand or so leading figures in the economic, social and financial fields support the work of ELEC in the countries where it is active, which enables the League to participate through study, publications and the organization of symposia in the Community's work aimed at the integration of Europe and thereby help to strengthen relations between European countries beyond the current membership of the EEC.

Although the ELEC, which has 20 national committees in Western Europe, is essentially Europe-oriented, its activities fall within the framework of the objectives of the United Nations. ELEC also follows the activities of the Council of Europe, where it has consultative status.

15. FOUNDATION FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE FAMILY (PRODEFA)

(Category II)

The Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA) was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council on 19 May 1987.

PRODEFA and its International Secretariate are involved in efforts to enhance the vital role of the family in society. To this end, the organization:

(a) Promotes study and research groups on the family as the basic unit of society and as the subject of rights per se;

(b) Organizes conferences and meetings on family issues;

(c) Promotes the development of family values from social, educational, ethical, legal, religious and political standpoints.

At the present time PRODEFA is mainly engaged in promoting a declaration on the rights of the family.

Activities of the PRODEFA-International Secretariate

Meetings and conferences

March 1982: International Congress on the Family, Madrid

November 1985: "Sociological and legal aspects of the family in the world today"; a meeting of jurists, sociologists and experts on family matters, Madrid

May 1988: "Technical and legal aspects of a Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Family"; in collaboration with the Directorate on the Family of Portugal and with the participation of jurists and experts from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain, and representatives from the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

Publications and studies

"Report of the International Congress on the Family". Madrid, 1982. English, French, Spanish

"Sociological and legal aspects of the family in the world today". Madrid, November 1985. English and Spanish

"Juridical aspects involved in a Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Family". Round-table meeting of jurists and experts. Lisbon, May 1988. Portuguese and English

"The family and human rights". A review of United Nations documents and statements: compilation from 58 United Nations conventions, covenants, declarations, reports and statements on 26 social topics. 212 pages. English

This document is being widely distributed among international NGOs and at the level of the United Nations. It covers topics such as the family; family roles and responsibilities; the right to found a family; maternity; population; adoption; equality of sexes; children; youth; education; the elderly; the disabled; single-parent families; economic and social rights; civil, political and cultural rights; rural and urban population; migration; refugees; violence-delinquency-drugs-prostitution-aids; development-natural resources-nutrition-poverty-hunger-mortality; colonialism-apartheid-racial discrimination; environment; peace-disarmament-terrorism; science and new technologies; mass communication media; the role of the State.

Participation in meetings and conferences

Strasbourg, November 1987: Conference on "A European Charter of the Family", organized by the Council of Europe and the International Union of Family Organizations (IUFO).

Paris, December 1987: Conference on "Families and Cultures", organized by UNESCO and IUFO.

Malta, November 1989: Conference "Ingegrating Family Policies for the 90s", organized by the Government of Malta in collaboration with the United Nations and the Council of Europe. During the closing session of this Conference, the representative of PRODEFA was invited by the Government of Malta to address the audience on "A Declaration of the Rights of the Family", in a panel formed by officers from the United Nations, the European Parliament, the European Economic Community, the Council of Europe, UNESCO and ILO.

Collaboration with the United Nations

Commission for Social Development

PRODEFA, as of 1983, has attended all the sessions of the Commission at Vienna and has maintained contacts with the delegates. Some of these made statements in favour of a declaration of the rights of the family, namely during the 1983, 1985 and 1989 sessions.

During its thirty-first session, the Chairman of PRODEFA addressed the Commission on the aims and purposes of the organization, mainly on the formulation of a declaration of the rights of the family as a possible objective of an International Year of the Family. This possibility was also mentioned by some of the delegates.

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna

PRODEFA has a certain number of contacts with officers of the Centre: the Director of the Social Development Division; with the Officer in Charge of the Social Integration and Welfare Branch, Social Development Division; and with the Social Affairs Officer.

Contacts with New York

The Chairman of PRODEFA visited the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in New York in May 1987 and October 1988, when he met several officers, among them the Chief of the NGO Unit in 1987 and 1988.

Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the Family

PRODEFA has been a member of the NGO Committee on the Family since 1985. The Organization attends all the meetings, workshops and conferences organized by the Committee.

PRODEFA is also a member of the Working Group (Taskforce) for the International Year of the Family, where PRODEFA suggested that a declaration on the family should be one of the objectives of the Year. This suggestion was reflected, among the views of NGOs on the Year, in a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and, in the same report, under "Views and proposals on Governments" (para. 18).

PRODEFA, through its permanent representative in Vienna, follows closely the work of this taskforce group and thus participates actively in the preparation for and in the observance of the Year at NGO level.

Working Group No. 2 "Family Charter/Family Rights"

This group was created in 1985 at the suggestion of PRODEFA, to study the feasibility of a declaration of the rights of the family. Together with PRODEFA, six other NGOs are members of this Working Group, and other NGOs attend the meetings as observers.

During the preliminary meetings, the Group first discussed a paper on "Basic Tenets for Strengthening the Family", presented to and approved by the full Committee.

PRODEFA, in a meeting of the group held at Brussels in 1988, offered to prepare and contribute to the group a draft declaration of the rights of the family, together with a review of United Nations documents ("The family and human rights") in order to ensure that no rights were ignored or contradicted in a declaration.

Both these documents were presented to the Group, and in the meeting at Vienna in November 1989, the Group started the discussion of a PRODEFA draft, which was continued in the following meeting of February 1990. Further discussions will be held in June at Vienna, in July at Brussels and again at Vienna in November 1990.

When a consensus on a final draft is reached by the Group, the resulting document will be presented to the full Committee. When and if a consensus is reached among the NGO members of the Committee, the declaration will be presented for the consideration of the United Nations.

Other activities of PRODEFA

PRODEFA is collaborating with the Spanish Centre of Foundations in the preparation of a seminar on Social foundations Centred on the Family, to be held on 12 and 13 December 1990.

The main topics of this Seminar will be "The family in the different cultures"; "The future of the family"; "A declaration of the rights of the family"; "Present stage of the work done on a declaration on the family".

It is hoped that by that time the Working Group of the NGO Committee on the Family will have reached some definite draft declaration which will be submitted to the attention of the experts attending the seminar.

16. FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

(Category II)

The Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers) (FWCC) sponsors full-time teams for United Nations representation at offices in Geneva and New York, and voluntary representatives to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in Paris, and to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna. Members of these teams observe the work of the various bodies of the United Nations, make occasional interventions, bring delegates together informally and keep our Quaker constituency and other interested groups informed on developments.

Substantive activities

(a) Participation in conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations: statements, oral and/or written

Representatives regularly attended many United Nations meetings including the General Assembly and its committees; the Economic and Social Council; the Human Rights Committee; the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission; the Conference on Disarmament; the Disarmament Commission; the Commission on the Status of Women; the UNESCO General Board; the Executive Committee of UNHCR; meetings of Human Rights Treaty Bodies; and meetings of the Working Groups on the draft Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families, the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child and the draft body of Principles and Guarantees for the Protection of Mentally Ill Persons.

In addition, FWCC was represented in 1986 at the special session of the General Assembly on African recovery and development; in 1987 at the United Nations Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; at the Seventh United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna in 1987; in 1988, at the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, for which both oral and written statements and submissions were made to its Preparatory Committee. FWCC made oral and written statements and submissions for United Nations documents on: abolition of the death penalty, conscientious objection to military service, children in situations of armed conflict, indigenous peoples, promotion of human rights, religious intolerance, rights of the mentally ill, the right to leave and return and the work of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. An oral intervention on the topics of Namibia and New Caledonia was made to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

(b) Co-operation with United Nations organizations and agencies

Workers in Quaker Service bodies have consulted and co-operated with United Nations agencies in relief, reconstruction and development programmes, e.g. with UNHCR in Central America, Thailand and Sri Lanka; UNICEF in Indochina and Sri Lanka; WFP in Indochina; FAO in Indochina; and UNRWA in the Gaza Strip.

Consultative activities

The Committee's offices (Geneva and New York) have hosted meetings and seminars involving delegates from more than 100 of the member States, members of the United Nations Secretariat, visiting experts and representatives of non-governmental organizations on such issues as:

(a) Disarmament. The focus has been on work with the Conference on Disarmament and treaty review conferences, interpreting these negotiations to Quaker and other interested organizations. The Quaker United Nations offices have organized weekend conferences for diplomats and United Nations officials from more than 30 countries on: the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament; the appropriate role of multilateral disarmament negotiations; prevention of an arms race in outer space; a nuclear-test ban; and a universal chemical weapons treaty.

(b) Human rights. Special attention has been given to the abolition of the death penalty, child soldiers, conscientious objection to military service and the rights of women, the mentally ill and of migrant workers.

(c) Refugees. The main focus has been on refugee women and on refugee situations in Indochina and Central America.

(d) Development and the New International Economic Order. An off-the-record weekend conference was held to help delegates prepare for the special session on African recovery and development in 1986. In preparation for the mid-term review of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990, a booklet on the Programme of Action and the review process, entitled "Accounting for Africa", was published for free distribution to governmental and non-governmental development practitioners in Africa and to the participants in the review at United Nations Headquarters.

Information activities

(a) Newsletters, briefing papers, reports and booklets are published by the Committee's offices in New York and Geneva and distributed to Quakers, diplomats, United Nations Secretariat officials, academics, concerned individuals and periodicals throughout the world. United Nations work is regularly reported in Quaker periodicals;

(b) Staff and volunteers from both offices make frequent speaking visits to interpret United Nations work;

(c) One year internships at both offices enable young graduates to become familiar with United Nations procedures;

(d) The Geneva office conducts an annual 12-day residential summer school for young people (aged 20-25) of many nationalities to study the work of the United Nations;

(e) Quaker Peace and Service, London, holds an annual 3-day residential seminar for young people (aged 17-20) to introduce them to the work of the United Nations;

(f) A special information pack was prepared by Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

17. GENERAL ARAB WOMEN FEDERATION

(Category II)

The aims of the Federation are:

(a) To reinforce the spirit of co-operation and solidarity among Arab Women;

(b) To promote women's role in the family and in children's education;

(c) To make women aware of their rights;

(d) To enhance women's training and education;

(e) To promote women's equality;

(f) To integrate women in the society and in the development process.

Four new women's organizations have joined the Federation since 1985; hence the total number of member organizations is 20, from Asia and Africa.

Participation in meetings of the Economic and Social Council

Meetings	Date	Place	Statements made
United Nations Conference on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People	November 1986	New York	(1)
Violence in the Family	December 1986	Vienna	---
Commission on the Status of Women	January 1987	New York	---
NGO Conference	January 1987	New York	---
International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development	August/ September 1987	New York	---
International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	June 1988	Vienna	---
International Conference on the Role of the United Nations in Conflict Solving and Peace Keeping	September 1988	New York	(2)
International Conference on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	October 1988	Geneva	(3)

Meetings	Date	Place	Statements made
International Seminar on the Right of Education for Women	September 1987	Paris	---
International Seminar on Women's Integration in Development Plans	October 1987	Paris	---
UNESCO regional Bureau for Education meeting	May 1988	Amman	---
Thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	February 1989	Vienna	---
Eighth session of the Commission on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	February/ March 1989	Vienna	---
International Conference on Women and Peace	March 1989	New York	(4)
World Seminar on the Prisoners of the Iraq-Iran War	May/June 1989	Geneva	---
Human Rights is the Responsibility of Every Individual	October 1989	New York	---
Sixth session of the High-level Committee on Review of Technical Co-operation between Developing Countries	September 1989	New York	---
DPI Conference on Environment and Development	September 1989	New York	(5)
International Day for Food (FAO)	October 1989	Baghdad	---
Sixth session of the Intergovern-mental Commission on Physical Education and Sports	November 1989	Moscow	---
Seminar on the Role of Women in Parliamentary and Political Participation and Decision Making	November 1989	Geneva	---
Conference on the International Year for Literacy and the Role of NGOs	November 1989	Paris	---

Meetings	Date	Place	Statements made
Conference on Women Build a Common and Secure Future	July 1989	Sydney	---
Nineteenth General Conference of FAO	March 1988	Oman	---
Fifteenth session of ESCWA	March 1989	Baghdad	---
Co-operation with United Nations bodies			
Organization of a seminar on Arab Women and Population Policies, in co-operation with ESCWA and the United Nations Population Fund	November 1989	Baghdad	---
Organization of a seminar about a survey on the Arab family, the impact of social and economic changes, and the role of women in these changes; in co-operation with ESCWA	November/ December 1987	Baghdad	---
Organization of a training course for women leaders; in co-operation with UNICEF	August/ September 1987	Baghdad	---
Organization of a training course for rural women leaders; in co-operation with FAO	November 1987	Baghdad	---
Organization of a training course for electrical equipment maintenance; in co-operation with ESCWA	June/July 1986	Baghdad	---
Organization of a training course for training officers; in co-operation with ESCWA	November 1986	Baghdad	---

Other relevant activities

The Federation has published statements to mark the various days and events celebrated by the United Nations, such as:

International Women's Day (8th March),

International Day of the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March),

Week of Solidarity with Colonialized Peoples of South Africa (25 May).

Statements presented to the conferences mentioned above

1. Federation's role in supporting Palestinian people and organizations

2. Facing the challenges of war, aggression and differences

3. Status of women and discrimination

4. The importance of women's role in achieving peace

5. The effect of environment on development

18. GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESAN COUNCIL OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

(Category I)

Aims and purpose

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (GOAC) is an international organization having members in the United States of America, Canada and Central and South America. It is dedicated to supporting programmes in developing countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Zaire, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania and other parts of the world.

A humanitarian and family-oriented body whose budget is based on family membership, GOAC is concerned with the United Nations principles of maintaining peace and security in the world; of working together with the nations of the world to promote better welfare, education and health conditions; of encouraging respect for the individual rights and freedoms, of enhancing the status of women and of condemning racism and racial discrimination in the world.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) A field survey of health and nutritional status of Accra, Larteh and Odinagwa in Ghana, Addis Ababa and Djiwaha in Ethiopia, and Laukipia, Kenya, was conducted by the GOAC in co-operation with WHO;

(b) GOAC established medical clinics in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria in co-operation with WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF;

(c) In co-operation with UNICEF:

(i) GOAC organized UNICEF fund drives to build water-wells in Africa, assist homeless and street children and to provide child immunization and oral rehydration therapy;

(ii) GOAC was a member of the UNICEF Working Group on the Right of the Child;

(iii) GOAC participated in the UNICEF Working Consultation on Education For All;

(d) In the field of disaster relief, GOAC co-operated with United Nations bodies to assist with famine relief in Ethiopia and the Sudan, earthquake relief in Mexico, Greece and Armenia, and natural disaster relief in Bangladesh. Over $500,000 was distributed to the above countries;

(e) In co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations Office at Vienna) GOAC assisted in implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging.

Other relevant activities: action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

(a) During GOAC's celebration of the International Year of Peace in October 1986, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar offered his Reflections on Peace during a Litany for World Peace at the Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Cathedral, New York;

(b) In implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, GOAC set up support groups and workshops throughout the Archdiocese to eradicate violence against women within the family;

(c) GOAC conducted seminars and set up workshops on AIDS, drug prevention and the family;

(d) During the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987, GOAC joined the National Coalition for the Homeless, set up food banks and provided housing for the homeless.

Consultation and co-operation with officials of United Nations Secretariat

(a) GOAC consulted with members of the Secretariat, as a member of the NGO Working Group on Human Rights (October 1988);

(b) GOAC participated in the Evaluation Study of the Human Rights Programme conducted by the NGO Committee on Human Rights in collaboration with the United Nations Central Evaluation Unit in the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance (March 1989).

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings

(a) GOAC regularly attends sessions of the Economic and Social Council as well as other conferences and meetings held by bodies of the United Nations;

(b) GOAC has been a member of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1986, and attends the CONGO Board Meetings, regularly. GOAC is an active member of the NGO Committees on the Family, Youth, Aging, Narcotics and Substance Abuse and Human Rights and was a member of the NGO Committee on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

(c) GOAC attends the weekly briefings of the Department of Public Information where its representatives have had leadership roles in the NGO/DPI Executive Committee;

(d) Oral and written statements:

(i) Oral statement on agenda item 18 "Social development" of the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, May 1987: GOAC recognizes the importance of youth participation in social development and announced its youth programme for developing countries. A pilot programme was launched involving teams of 28 young adults who built housing, constructed water-wells and set up a medical clinic in Laipipia, Kenya;

(ii) Written statement on agenda item 15 (c) "Prevention of discrimination and protection of children: human rights and youth" of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session (1988): GOAC urged all States Members of the United Nations to eliminate child pornography as a first step to programmes designed to prevent child prostitution and the trafficking of children;

(iii) Oral statement (August 24, 1987) before the United Nations Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: one of the primary concerns of GOAC is to see a stoppage of the arms race in the name of justice and peace at the universal level;

(iv) Oral statement (May 31, 1988) to the Committee of the Whole, third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament - New York;

(v) Written statement submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 17-26 1987, Vienna): GOAC also participated in the NGO Forum held simultaneously with the Conference and underlined the role of the family in reducing the demand for drugs;

(vi) Joint written statement with the NGO Committee on the Family to the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, supporting the adoption of the International Year for the Family (November 1989);

(vii) GOAC attended the CONGO Conference of 1988 at United Nations Headquarters ("NGOs in the United Nations system: new realities in an interdependent world");

(viii) GOAC participated in all annual conferences of the Department of Public Information and non-governmental organizations (1986-1989). Its representative was the rapporteur of the DPI Conference of 1986.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars and studies

(a) GOAC helped to prepare kits on religious freedom with other religious NGOs;

(b) As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the Family, GOAC co-sponsored the consultation on "The family-the first community" (January 1987) and participated in a working group to examine a Declaration on the Rights of the Family (March 1989);

(c) GOAC celebrates UN Day, World Food Day, World Environment Day and Human Rights Day;

(d) GOAC disseminates information on the United Nations through the Orthodox Observer, its bi-weekly newspaper; mission, a monthly magazine; newsletters; as well as through its Conferences which have been held since 1986 in San Francisco, Buenos Aires, Dallas, London and Boston, where seminars and workshops are held on United Nations resolutions. Its Communications Department produces videos on United Nations issues, which are distributed to communities in the United States, Canada and South America;

(e) GOAC participated in the symposiums on Food Security for the African Woman Farmer (1986); and on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development of Africa, 1986-1990 (1988); and participated in workshops on World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights conducted by DPI and the Centre for Human Rights (1989); and participated in the Symposium on Women and Human Rights co-sponsored by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and UNDP (1989).

19. HOUSEWIVES IN DIALOGUE

(Category II)

Housewives in Dialogue (HinD) is an educational charity concerned with race and community relations from the point of view of women as unwaged workers. HinD researches and circulates information on the connections between racism, sexism and other human rights issues, and women's unwaged work within the family and in the wider community. HinD provides services to primarily unwaged, non-professional and low-income women, by running a women's centre in an inner city area of London, by educational events and activities (forums, workshops, courses, conferences, publishing), and by international networking. HinD highlights, on the one hand, the unwaged work particular to black, third world and ethnic minority women, immigrant women, women with disabilities, single mothers and women who may be treated as social outcasts because of sexual choice, occupation, or other factors; and on the other hand, the work women generally have in common.

Participation in Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

HinD attended and participated in NGO meetings at:

(a) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, August 1987). HinD's submission: "Disarmament and development, beginning with women and children" (A/CONF.130/NGO/57);

(b) Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, September 1987). HinD's submission: "Women the welfare providers" (E/CONF.80/NGO/9);

(c) Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations: Environment and Development: Only One Earth (New York, September 1989). HinD circulated publications on ecology by grass-roots NGOs.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) HinD conferred with the Director of the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) in June 1987, on paragraph 120 of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000 (A/CONF.116/28, 15 September 1985), which calls for women's unremunerated work to be included in national accounts, economic statistics and the gross national product. (In 1985 at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, HinD had submitted "The Global Kitchen" [see below], on which the amended para. 120 was based.)

(b) HinD participated in a London conference, "Healthy Islington 2000" (June 1988), part of the World Health Organization's "Healthy Cities" initiative. In November 1989, advancing this same initiative, HinD developed a proposal for a public forum, Counting Women's Work for Health in the Inner City, which was held in March 1990 in the inner-city borough where HinD is based.

(c) HinD reviewed its work on paragraph 120 for the Council's review and appraisal of the forward-looking strategies (January 1989).

(d) HinD arranged for a group of young women to participate in the UNICEF-UK Youth Conference on Children's Rights (London, April 1989).

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

Since 1985, HinD's priority has been implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, in particular paragraph 120, documenting and circulating information about it, and about the growing public awareness of the value of women's unremunerated work. HinD has also publicized how other paragraphs of the Strategies relate to paragraph 120; i.e. paragraphs 245 and 252 on peace; paragraph 296 on disability; and paragraph 301 on immigration, which, on the basis of HinD's expert evidence, was amended in Nairobi to include immigrant women's right to welfare benefits. HinD has shown how implementation of paragraph 120 is a key to arriving at other goals of the Forward-looking Strategies and to implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

HinD has worked to facilitate grass-roots women's participation in strategies for implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies by: (a) publishing information materials and videos, as follows:

The Global Kitchen by Selma James (A/CONF.116/NGO/), HinD's submission to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 1985, which makes the case for counting women's unwaged work, putting together factual data with the history of the issue and an analysis;

The UN Decade for Women: An Offer We Couldn't Refuse by Fahnbulleh (1986): an evaluation of the Decade and report of the Nairobi Conference;

Counting Women's Work in the GNP: a video explaining the implications of paragraph 120.

Circulation of an Australian TV documentary on the Nairobi Conference.

(b) Developing research and information resources

(i) Designing a pilot questionnaire, Women Count Women's Work, which was circulated in 1988 about women's unwaged work internationally. The responses are being analysed;

(ii) Gathering statistical and other information on women's and girls' work, and on poverty, health and environmental matters as these affect women's work and circulating it among legislators. One result in Britain was the parliamentary Early Day Motion No. 670: "Counting women's unremunerated work in the GNP" (February 1988), and a 10-minute Rule Bill, "Counting Women's Unremunerated Work" (April 1989);

(iii) Reporting on "Time Off for Women", an international network of grass-roots women pressing Governments to implement paragraph 120;

(iv) Advising on the international Time Off-88 conference "Women name the work and claim the wealth" (London, October 1988). HinD did fundraising which made it possible for women from third world countries to participate;

(v) Helping to prepare a teachers' resource pack for Who Works For Me? Mum/Auntie/Sister/Granny, an anti-racist and anti-sexist schools project. The resulting children's exhibition on women's and girls' work was first shown at HinD's Women's Centre.

Conferences and networking with international NGOs

(a) HinD co-sponsored an international conference "Implementing Nairobi: Counting All Women's Work in the GNP" (Los Angeles, April 1986);

(b) HinD held two public forums to celebrate the United Nations International Year of Peace 1986, exploring peace issues from women's point of view;

(c) HinD spoke on paragraph 120 at the Forward-looking Strategies Commission at the World Congress of Women (Moscow, June 1987);

(d) HinD met with Time Off-88 conference participants from Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Trinidad, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(e) HinD is working with the Sub-Unit of the World Council of Churches on Women in Church and Society, on the Ecumenical Decade for Churches in Solidarity with Women: 1988-1998.

20. HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES, INC.

(Category II)

The aims and purpose of the Human Rights Advocates (HRA) are to promote greater protection for human rights world wide through the creative and forceful use of international human rights law and procedures. HRA accomplishes this by organizing conferences, lectures, and seminars; by publishing original articles and newsletters; by participating in United States lawsuits; by encouraging members of Congress and local bar associations to take action to promote human rights; by making interventions at sessions of United Nations human rights bodies; and by submitting petitions to the Inter-American and European Commissions of Human Rights.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

HRA participates in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, through attendance, oral statements and written statements:

A. Written interventions

Commission on Human Rights

"Conscientious-objection to illegal armed conflicts" (E/CN.4/1989/30, March 1989).

"Question of human rights in Chile" (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/61, 8 March 1988).

"Question of the violation of human rights in the Occupied Arab Territories (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/50, 18 February 1988).

"Report of the Sub-Commission on its thirty-ninth session" (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/46, 10 February 1988).

"Israel and the International Bill of Human Rights" (E/CN.4/1988/NGO/50, March 1988).

"Protest and demonstrations" (E/CN.4/1987/WG.6/NGO/1, 16 January 1987).

"Status of the international covenants on human rights" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/50, 13 February 1987).

"States of siege or emergency" (E/CN.4.1987/NGO/31, March 1987).

"The law of armed conflicts: a World Court opinion?" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/32, March 1987).

"Sub-Commission procedures" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/33, March 1987).

"The International Bill of Human Rights" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/50, March 1987).

"Religious intolerance" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/52, March 1987).

"Armed conflicts and gross violations" (E/CN.4/1987/NGO/61, March 1987).

"Mass exoduses" (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/30, March 1986).

"War, other armed conflict, and human rights violations" (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/46, March 1986.

"Question of the violation of human rights" (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/30, 24 February 1986).

"Question of human rights in Chile" (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/43, 4 March 1986).

"The right of peoples to self-determination" (E/CN.4/1986/NGO/44, 6 March 1986).

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

"The right of everyone to leave any country" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/10, 22 August 1989).

"Human rights in Tibet" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/__, August 1989),

"Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/__, August 1989).

"Demonstrations, other protests etc." (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/NGO/14, August 1988).

"Restraints on the use of force by military personnel" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/NGO/15, August 1988).

"Youth, human rights, and peace" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/NGO/16, August 1988).

"Scientific and technological developments and peace" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/NGO/17, August 1988).

"Armed conflict, human rights, and states of emergency" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/NGO/23, August 1988).

B. Oral interventions

Commission on Human Rights

Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world (March 1989).

Continuing violations on human rights in Soviet Armenia (2 March 1989).

Question of the violation of human rights: Turkey (19 February 1988).

Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention (February 1987).

Implementation of the declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance (February 1987).

The situation of human rights in Chile (February 1987).

Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world (February 1987).

Mass exoduses and the right of non-refoulement (4 March 1987).

Religious intolerance: Pakistan and the United States (17 February 1987).

Human rights in East Timor, Papua New Guinea, and Chile (1 March 1986).

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Question of the violation of human rights: Turkey (August 1987; updated August 1988 and August 1989).

Repatriation of Indo-Chinese refugees (21 August 1989).

The right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country (August 1989).

Continuing violations on human rights in Soviet Armenia (16 August 1989).

The administration of justice and the human rights of detainees (August 1989).

Conditions of detention on death rows (22 August 1988).

The administration of justice and the human rights of decainees (August 1988).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion (August 1987).

The administration of justice and the human rights of detainees (August 1987).

HRA Newsletter numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (1986-1989) contained articles on the United Nations.

21. INDIGENOUS WORLD ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The aims of the Indigenous World Association are to provide education about the application of international human rights initiatives, law and processes and to promote the rule of law domestically and internationally in relation to the rights of indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and uprooted peoples; and to inform those groups and the general public in various countries about the achievements and work of the United Nations system in those fields. The means of achieving these aims include: documentation and information in English and Spanish; organization of conferences, seminars and other forums; emergency meetings on urgent situations; consultations with Governments, international and intergovernmental organizations and organs and with private institutions and religious bodies, regarding the rights of vulnerable peoples; and participation in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its Working Group on Indigenous Populations, held in Geneva.

The Association has sent large delegations of indigenous representatives to the meetings of the Commission and Sub-Commission (except in 1986 when the session was cancelled) and to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (except in 1986 when the meeting was cancelled). At each meeting, oral and written statements were made. The Association provided an expert participant to the United Nations Seminar on Indigenous Peoples, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva, on 16-20 January 1989. Representatives of the organization monitored the General Assembly's Third Committee during each of the years under review. A representative participated in the meetings of the Working Group on Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities which were held during the annual sessions of the Commission.

The Association participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Revision of Convention 107 (Indigenous Peoples) of the International Labour Organisation, in September 1986, at Geneva, and in the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sessions (1988 and 1989) of the International Labour Conference on the revision of ILO Convention 107.

The Association has co-operated closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during the years under review. A representative of the Association was invited to observe the situation of indigenous refugees in Honduras on a number of occasions during the period under consideration. In June 1988, a representative was invited to accompany UNHCR officials in the voluntary repatriation of Nicaraguan indigenous refugees from Honduras to Nicaragua. A representative was invited as a Special Invited Guest to participate in the United Nations International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City, 29-31 May 1989, organized by UNHCR. The Association provided five articles to UNHCR's Refugees on the topic of indigenous refugees.

The Indigenous World Association disseminates information to Governments and non-governmental organizations in support of all resolutions in support of indigenous peoples' rights.

The Association has consulted and co-operated with numerous officials of the United Nations Secretariat, particularly with those of the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva, and with the Secretary of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Association provided requested materials to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations.

The Association sponsored representatives of the Innuit (Eskimo) people at the 1988 and 1989 meetings of the International Whaling Commission.

The Association has a growing concern about the increase in the number of indigenous communities becoming refugees and being relocated. In this regard, the Association has co-operated with a number of institutions in field-level collaboration and joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars and studies. A representative of the Association was invited to participate in the Refugee Studies Programme held at Oxford University from March to July 1987, to assist in the development of a section on indigenous refugees. The representative gave six public lectures, as well as providing a written report. The representative is a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal for Refugee Studies, which is associated with the Programme and published by Oxford University Press. A representative participated in the Conference on Central American Refugees, held at the University of Colorado at Boulder, 1 to 3 December 1988, along with 15 invited experts, including one from the UNHCR. "Project Renewal" was organized by the Association in 1986/87, to provide material assistance to repatriated Nicaraguan indigenous refugees. Representatives of 16 national and international organizations collaborated with the project, which also disseminated widely information regarding the needs of those refugees.

The organization has been active in promoting the human rights of indigenous and other vulnerable peoples. A report, "The cultural legitimacy of human rights in Latin American indigenous perspectives", was provided to the International Conference on Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives, organized by the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, from 12 to 14 October 1989, which will be published, along with other papers from the Conference in book form. The organization co-operates closely with Human Rights Advocates, an NGO in consultative status, in organizing panels and other forums, and with the United Nations Association of San Francisco.

Papers were presented on the human rights of indigenous peoples at the following international conferences: the Association of Latin American Scholars, Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico (August 1989); Mexicali, Mexico (October 1988); the 46th International Congress of Americanists, Amsterdam, Holland (July 1988).

The Association collaborates closely with the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI), which was supported in its founding by General Assembly resolution 37/201. A representative of Indigenous World Association was a member of the drafting group for the ICIHI report, Indigenous Peoples: A Global Quest for Justice (1987).

22. INTER-AMERICAN PLANNING SOCIETY (SIAP)

(Category II)

This report of activities for 1986-1989 lists only the main activities promoted and/or organized by Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP) and directly financed by it; it does not contain information on activities conducted by the national planning societies affiliated with SIAP, which it sponsors indirectly through funds contributed by the associated members from the various countries.

SIAP is an independent body which is international, has private legal status, and is non-governmental and non-profit, impartial in both ideology and professional matters, and open to persons and institutions interested in democratic and participatory planning for greater development aimed at social justice.

In its 33 years as an institution, SIAP has had the following basic aim: to use all the scientific, technological and institutional means at its disposal in order to achieve greater development in the countries of the American continent, with a more just and equitable distribution of development across the continent and among its people, following democratic and participatory planning principles and techniques.

1986

Post-graduate course on urban transport planning (April, National University of Costa Rica, Heredia) organized jointly with the Central American University Confederation (CSUCA).

Preparatory meeting for the sixteenth SIAP Inter-American Planning Congress (7-10 June, San Juan, Puerto Rico) together with the Puerto Rican Planning Society and the Graduate School of Planning of the University of Puerto Rico.

Seventh Latin American City Planning Course (1-31 October, Porto Alegre, Brazil) organized jointly with the Brazilian Planning Institute and the Metropolitan Planning Foundation (METROPLAN).

Second Latin American Seminar on Environmental Systems (30 October-4 November, Mexico City) organized with the Latin American Network on Environmental Systems.

Third Urban Development Symposium (24-28 November, Quito) organized jointly with the Ecuadorian Planning Society.

Second Ibero-American City Planning Congress (21-25 April, Tlaxcala, Mexico) working together with the organizing committee for the Congress in the selection of Latin American participants to present reports.

Series of round-tables at the Michoacan University of St. Nicholas, in Hidalgo, Mexico, in collaboration with the University Alumni Association, on the following topics:

(a) The social effects of the economic crisis on Latin America's foreign debt;

(b) The energy crisis and its effects in Latin American countries;

(c) Central America: self-reliant economic, social and political development;

(d) The universities and development;

(e) The environment and development;

(f) Social participation in planning and decision-making processes;

(g) Rural development and its impact on the cities.

Meetings on Planning and Its Challenge to Democracy in Chile (June) organized together with the Chilean Planning Society; along with courses on planning and social policies (29 October-2 November) and on regional planning (17 April-19 July).

El Medio Ambiente en la Planificación del Desarrollo, a book published jointly with the Colombian Planning Society, containing the reports and documents submitted at the Fifteenth SIAP Inter-American Planning Congress, Bogotá, 25-29 November 1985.

Revista Interamericana de Planificación and the SIAP bulletin, Correo Informativo. Four issues of the Revista, comprising volume XX, were published in 1986, together with the corresponding informational bulletins.

SIAP participation in the establishment of the Latin-American Programme for Environmental Systems (PLASA), one of the immediate results of the second Latin American Seminar on Environmental Systems, Mexico City, 30 October-4 November 1986.

International Seminar on Urban Planning, Administration and Legislation (28-30 January, in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico) organized jointly with the Planning Council and the Department of Public Works of the Municipal Office of the President of Ciudad Juárez.

Forum on the Institutional Regulatory System of Bogotá and Seminar on 20 Years of Urban Planning in Colombia (July and November 1987 respectively) organized in conjunction with the Colombian Planning Society, the Economic and Social Research Corporation (CIES) and the Colombian Construction Board (CAMACOL).

Mexican Planning Society, in conjunction with which were held in 1987 various seminars, three preparatory regional meetings for the National Forum on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and two other national forums on the same topic.

Salvadorian Planning Congress (23-28 February, San Salvador) on the topic, "The Multi-Sectoral Impact of Earthquakes on National Development: Alternative Solutions", and organized jointly with the Salvadorian Planning Association.

Course on methodologies for regional planning and research (8-18 June 1987, given in Quito, Ecuador) organized jointly with the CIUDAD Research Centre.

Agricultura y medio ambiente en América Latina, a book by Nícolo Gligo, published jointly by SIAP Publications and the Central American Publishing House (EDUCA).

Sistemas ambientales, planificación y desarrollo, a book published jointly by SIAP Publications and PLASA, and sponsored by the Secretariat of Urban Development and Housing (SEDUE) of Mexico.

Revista Interamericana de Planificación and the SIAP bulletin, Correo Informativo. Four issues of the Revista, comprising volume XXI, were published in 1987, together with the corresponding informational bulletins.

1988

In 1988, the Society could not conduct its programmed activities because no basic financing was available from the host country (Mexico) since the headquarters agreement had expired in December 1987, while a new headquarters agreement with Guatemala for the transfer there of the SIAP General Secretariat was in the process of being negotiated. The new agreement not having been concluded in 1988, the Society could continue to exist only institutionally, with minimal contributions from members in payment of their annual dues.

Nevertheless, in the first half of 1988, SIAP worked with the Puerto Rican Planning Society to organize and convene the sixteenth SIAP Interamerican Planning Congress, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 22 to 26 August 1988.

A special issue was also published of our Revista Interamericana de Planificación, and distributed free of charge to members and subscribers.

SIAP transferred its General Secretariat to Guatemala at the beginning of December 1988, after finally signing the headquarters agreement with the Government of Guatemala in late October 1988.

1989

Seminar on Urban Development and Social Change: City Management in Central America in the 1980s (15-17 June, Tegucigalpa, Honduras) and organized together with the Central American University Council of CSUCA and the Latin American Association of Teachers of Social Work.

Seminar on Planning, Development and Social Policy in Central America (21-23 September, Panama City) organized in conjunction with CSUCA, the Inter-American Center for Integrated Social Development (CIDES), the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the National Studies Institute (IDEN) at the University of Panama.

Seminar on the Relevance of Planning in Costa Rica (9-11 August, San José) organized in conjunction with the School of Planning and Social Development of the National University of Costa Rica.

Seminar on the Regional Consequences of the Structuring of World Markets, and Alternative Policies on a Regional and Local Scale (15-17 November, Buenos Aires) organized in conjunction with the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CEUR), the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Urban and Regional Development Committee of the Latin American Council for the Social Sciences (CLACSO).

International Seminar on Border Integration in the Andean Pact Countries (13-15 November, San Cristóbal, Venezuela) organized together with the Venezuelan Planning Society and the Centre for Development Studies (CENDES).

Separate courses on organizing the community for democratic and participatory planning in towns, given at the Urban and Rural Development Councils of the Departments of Zacatepéquez, Chimaltenango and Escuintla, which make up the Central region of Guatemala.

Meeting on "Democratic participation for the development of the Municipality of Jocotenango, Guatemala", organized with the Mayor and with the Adviser to the Chairman of the Regional Council of the Central Region of Guatemala.

Association of Planners from the Southern Cone Countries. Meeting held at Buenos Aires to establish the Association, taking advantage of the attendance of various professors, researchers and planners from Argentina, Chile and Uruguay at the Seminar on the Regional Consequences of the Structuring of World Markets.

First Meeting of Town Councillors and Municipal Planning Chiefs of the Department of the Atlantic, Colombia. Informal talk given during this Meeting, which was organized by the Town Council of Barranquilla and the Association of Atlantic Coast Planners.

Revista Centroamericana de Planificación. Institutional and financial support for the biannual publication of this review, an independent and impartial organ of the School of Planning and Social Development of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the National University in Heredia, Costa Rica.

Draft law on national planning in Guatemala. Discussion of the provisions of this bill, which will be submitted for consideration by the Congress of Guatemala.

Revista Interamericana de Planificación and the SIAP bulletin, Correo Informativo. Four issues of the Revista, comprising volume XXI, were published in 1989, together with the corresponding informational bulletins.

23. INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

(Category II)

The Inter-American Statistical Institute is a professional organization whose purpose is to promote statistical development in the American region. It seeks the following objectives:

(a) Development and strengthening of the statistical profession;

(b) Promotion and dissemination of advances in statistical theory and methods;

(c) Improvement in the methodology for production of both governmental and non-governmental statistics;

(d) Promotion of measures aimed at improving the comparability and availability of economic and social statistics among the nations of the region;

(e) Co-operation with national and international organizations in activities aimed at statistical improvement in the region.

The Institute maintains, since 1 January 1985, an Agreement on Co-operation and Co-ordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS). This agreement substituted a more ample one that the Institute had signed with the Council of the OAS in 1950, which was revised in 1955. The Institute is now receiving from the OAS only a limited secretarial support.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council

The Technical Secretary of the Institute attended the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth sessions of the Statistical Commission, held on 23 February-4 March 1987 and on 6-15 February 1989, respectively at United Nations Headquarters. It also submitted basic information for the preparation of reports destined to the above sessions, as well as to the annual meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Secretariat of the Institute organized, in co-operation with the FAO Statistics Division, the second session of the Working Group on Agricultural Statistics, held at the headquarters of the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre (CIENES), at Santiago, Chile, on 22-24 September 1986.

The Institute and ECLAC jointly organized the Seminar on Income and Expenditure Household Surveys, held at San José, Costa Rica, on 10-13 March 1987, with the co-operation of the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica (the National Office of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica) and the participation of the United Nations Statistical Office.

The Technical Secretary attended the meetings of Directors of Statistics of the Americas, convoked by ECLAC and held at its headquarters at Santiago, Chile, on 23-25 September 1987 and on 26-29 September 1989.

24. INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION

(Category II)

The International Abolitionist Federation (IAF) was founded in 1875, in England, by Josephine Butler with the aim of abolishing: (a) traffic in women and children; (b) exploitation of prostitution of others; (c) discrimination for sexual offence; (d) state regulation of prostitution; and (e) to ensure social rehabilitation of the victims.

It is gratifying to note that the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 2 December 1949, adopted by General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), was inspired by the same objectives.

The IAF has national sections, affiliated branches and individual members in more than 30 countries. It was one of the first groups of NGOs to receive consultative status, in Category II, with the Economic and Social Council in 1950. It now has consultative status, in Category B, with UNESCO and with the Council of Europe.

In 1987 the Salvation Army (London), a well known international non-governmental organization, with national branches in 90 countries, became affiliated with IAF. In 1988, Genesis House, a rehabilitation and counselling centre for women and young girls who are victims of sexual abuse in Chicago, United States of America, became affiliated with the IAF. In 1988 the Bangladesh Sociology Association (Dhaka) and the Orphans' Home (Chittagong, Bangladesh) became affiliated with the IAF.

Since 1976, every year, the IAF has been represented on the highest level, at the Working Group on Slavery, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights. In 1986 at the Convention of Human Rights the IAF made a special appeal for the ratification of the United Nations Convention of 2 December 1949 by the countries who have not done so. It also recommended that 2 December might be observed as a "World Day of Freedom" from all kinds of slavery. Since 1986 the IAF has participated regularly and contributed substantially on the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1989.

During the Working Group on Slavery held on 31 July-4 August 1989, Geneva, the IAF submitted several statements on prevention of traffic in persons and exploitation of prostitution of others, sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which was extensively quoted in the draft report of the Working Group submitted to the Commission on Human Rights.

The IAF participated in the Seminar on the Elimination of Exploitation of Child Labour, at the Conference on the Child in Prison, at Florence in 1986, at the Working Group on the Rights of the Child, at the UNESCO Seminar on Traffic and Exploitation of Prostitution at Madrid in 1987, and it lobbied for the inclusion of

"elimination of discrimination based on sex" as a part of a major UNESCO programme (XIII 4). It participates in all the NGO committees (such as those dealing with the status of women, human rights, youth, peace, crime prevention, drug abuse, family, children and aged) at the United Nations Centres in New York, Geneva and Vienna. It participated at the CONGO General Assembly at Geneva in 1986.

The IAF has close working relationships with UNESCO, UNICEF, INTERPOL, WHO, UNDP, UNIFEM and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Working Group on Slavery and the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at Geneva, and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council in New York.

The IAF undertook a project (1987-1989) on research and pilot activities in community based approaches to training and counselling for victims of immoral traffic, based at Calcutta, India, to help 25 young girls who were victims of immoral traffic and funded by UNIFEM. It was negotiated at the international level and implemented at the grass-roots level by the national affiliate. On 8 December 1989 a national consultation was held at Calcutta for interaction and dissemination of information obtained during the implementation process of the above project.

In November 1988 IAF organized an Asian Regional Conference on Exploitation of Women and Children: its Causes and Effects, in New Delhi, India. This Conference was funded and supported by UNIFEM, the Governments of India, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, and by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Brat für die Welt (FRG), and Redd Barna (Norway). The representatives of the Governments of Netherlands and Nepal, along with WHO, INTERPOL and 164 participants from eight countries took active part at this Conference.

In September 1987, at Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, the IAF organized its Twenty-Ninth Triennial Congress on Prostitution: A World Problem, a Threat to Humanity. The Minister for Family, Youth and Social Welfare and members of Parliament were present at the opening session of the Congress. The representatives of UNESCO, INTERPOL, the Anti-Slavery Society, the Salvation Army and many other active NGO groups, along with 143 participants from 23 countries, took active part in this Congress.

The documents are published in different languages for circulation to United Nations agencies, Governments, libraries, universities and to participants all around the world for information regarding the problem of sexual violence against women and children and suggestions for control and prevention of this problem.

In 1988 IAF prepared a paper on the sale of children for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna) for the International Review of Criminal Policy, a United Nations annual periodical and sales publication.

In 1987 IAF conducted, on behalf of UNESCO, three studies on the differences between rural and urban prostitution in India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

The IAF published the document of a Seminar organized by UNESCO on Traffic and Exploitation of Prostitution, in Madrid, 1987, and distributed this document to different parts of the world. Since 1989 the IAF is negotiating with the Governments of Austria, France and Spain to translate the English document of the Asian Regional Conference into German, French and Spanish.

25. INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA)

(Category II)

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the world trade association of scheduled airlines. Membership, as of April 1990, comprised 189 airlines. The Association was incorporated in 1945 by a special Act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919, and as the commercial aviation counterpart to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), established by the 1944 Chicago Convention. The principal offices of the Association are located at Geneva and Montreal.

The Articles of Association define the aims of IATA as being to:

(a) Promote safe, regular and economical air transport for the benefit of the peoples of the world, to foster air commerce and to study the problems connected therewith;

(b) Provide means for collaboration among air transport enterprises engaged directly or indirectly in international air transport;

(c) Co-operate with ICAO and other international organizations.

A primary reason for the creation of IATA was therefore to establish permanent and close liaison with ICAO, whose headquarters are at Montreal. IATA is represented at meetings of the General Assembly, the Council of ICAO and its subordinate bodies, the Air Navigation, Air Transport and Legal Committees. The Association co-operates closely with ICAO on major international aviation issues, including technical standards governing aircraft design and airline operations; commercial standards, definitions and rights; development, implementation and enforcement of public and private law treaties affecting aviation; facilitation of passenger and cargo movements across national borders; airport and airways design; en route facilities and other user charges; hijacking and terrorism; carriage of hazardous materials; interdiction of drugs and many other issues.

By virtue of the range of its activities, IATA maintains regular relations with many organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies both on matters of a general nature and on those of a more specialized or technical nature.

Relations of a general nature

At the invitation of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), IATA contributed to the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held at Tangiers in November 1989. Relations are maintained with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. IATA also attended in 1990 the seventh session of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board at Geneva, which prepared the agenda for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Paris in September 1990, with a view

inter alia to monitoring developments concerning island and land-locked developing countries.

In connection with the Group of Negotiations on Services (GNS) meeting within the context of the Uruguay Round, IATA has co-operated with the GNS in supplying information at the request of the Director-General of GATT.

In the area of tourism co-operation, IATA is an active member of the Affiliate Members Group of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and attends meetings of the WTO Commission for Africa. IATA has also contributed to the development of the Draft Budapest Convention on the Facilitation of International Travel.

Relations of a technical or specialized nature

In conjunction with the IATA training scheme referred to as the Programme for Developing Nations Airlines (PDNA), IATA, since 1987, has been active in a UNDP-funded training project involving airlines of the developing island States of the South Pacific.

IATA maintains official relations with WHO and its regional offices and attends meetings of the Executive Board, as well as seminars and working groups dealing with subjects touching aviation medicine, including migration and tropical medicine, vaccine development, aircraft disinfection and the control of airborne diseases, HIV and drug screening, food hygiene, carriage of disabled and invalid passengers, etc.

The IATA "Live Animals Regulations" governing the air transport of domestic animals have been adopted by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITIES) and the Office international des epizooties (OIE).

Measures to facilitate the expeditious movement of air cargo requires close co-ordination on an ongoing basis with the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). A joint IATA/CCC project to develop recommendations for automated interfaces between customs and air carriers is of particular significance. In developing standard messages for cargo transport automation, IATA has aligned data elements with the United Nations Trade Data Element Directory (UN/TDED).

As well as standard messages for cargo, IATA is developing passenger data interchange standards in collaboration with the United Nations EDIFACT Board for the Transport, Tourism and Leisure Industries.

In connection with the development with ICAO of The Dangerous Goods Regulations Manual, in conformity with annex 18 of the Chicago Convention, IATA undertook close liaison with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding technical instructions for the safe transport by air of radioactive substances. International air mail was also the subject of close co-operation between IATA and ICAO and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

IATA has also maintained close contact with ITU, WMO and the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in developing and ensuring data interchange standards, frequency allocation and use of satellites in various applications.

26. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN: EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

(Category I)

The International Alliance of Women traces its origins to the 1902 organizing meeting of an International Women Suffrage Conference held in the United States of America. At the first meeting of the Conference, held at Berlin in 1904, a firm basis for the work of the International Women Sufferage Alliance, "to insure that all women be vested with all political rights and privileges of electors", was established. Seven associations attended this meeting (it is to the everlasting credit of New Zealand and Australia that they were the only sovereign States in the world at that time in which women voted for national parliamentary representatives equally with men). During the last quadrennium, the associations in Tonga and Togo joined the Alliance affiliates in over 50 countries, as they strived to insure an equal partnership of men and women; and as our programme of work states, "to urge women to accept their responsibilities to use their rights and influence in public life to insure that the status of every individual, without distinction of sex, race, or creed shall be based on respect for the person, the only guarantee of individual freedom".

The work of the United Nations and its programmes to achieve the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, are fully supported by IAW. Publicity and programmes around those goals, and about the United Nations in general, continue to be an important part of the work of the IAW commissions, regional directors, and affiliates. Most recently, preparations for International Literacy Year (1990) and the WHO programme on AIDS has had special significance.

The International Alliance of Women has teams of permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna who work closely with the appropriate United Nations secretariats in each location. Representatives have also been appointed in locations where consultative status has been granted to IAW by UNESCO in Paris; WHO and ILO in Geneva; and FAO in Rome.

The responsibility for IAW teams in New York, Geneva, and Vienna includes representation at various United Nations meetings, including those listed below:

NEW YORK

Representatives of IAW have attended:

Spring sessions of the Economic and Social Council, 1986-1989 (oral statements at each session);

Sessions of the General Assembly (Third Committee, and other committees as appropriate), 1986-1989;

Sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and organized luncheon discussions during the sessions

of CEDAW focused on the implementation of the articles of the convention, 1986-1988;

Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 12-16 January 1987;

Panel discussion programme on "Women and Human Rights" at United Nations Headquarters, organized by the NGO Committee on the Decade for Women in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights and the Department of Public Relations, December 1989;

Sessions of the UNICEF Board Meetings and NGO Forums, 1988-1989;

Programme, "Mid-Life and Older Women" at United Nations Headquarters, organized with the NGO Committee on Aging, November 1989;

Meetings of the NGO Committees on the Status of Women (1986-1989), and the NGO Committee on the Family (1989), at United Nations Headquarters (chaired by representatives of IAW).

Representatives have also participated in the work of other NGO Committees, such as Development, Aging, Drugs, UNICEF.

GENEVA

Representatives of the International Alliance of Women have attended:

Summer sessions of the Economic and Social Council, 1986-1989 (written statements submitted);

Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, 1986-1989 (written statements submitted);

Meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of working groups before the sessions of the Sub-Commission, especially the Working Group on Slavery and Prostitution, and the Working Group on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children;

Meetings of ILO and WHO.

Representatives have also participated in the work of NGO Committee on Human Rights and the Sub-Committee on the Status of Women.

VIENNA

Representatives of the International Alliance of Women have attended:

Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, 24 February-5 March 1986; 14-23 March 1988; 10 March-7 April 1989 (written and oral statements were presented at each session);

Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family: two workshops, 1986 (background paper prepared);

Expert Group Meeting on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women, November 1988;

Expert Group Meeting on Political Participation and Decision Making, 1989;

Thirty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Preparatory body for International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1987);

Regional Conference on United Nations and Global Security, 1986; and the International Conference, 1987;

Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1987;

Expert Group Meetings, National Machineries for Improving and Monitoring the Status of Women, 1987;

UNIDO-Sponsored Meeting on the Contribution of Women to Human Resources Development in Industry, March 1988.

Representatives also participated in several Seminars on Peace at the Vienna International Centre, 1986, and participated in the work of the NGO Committees on the Status of Women, the Family etc.

Examples of IAW Seminars and Workshops are:

(a) "Peace Workshop", Ireland, 1987: organized by the IAW Understanding Commission;

(b) "The Increased Importance of Women in North-South Dialogue": organized by the IAW Education Commission, Strasbourg, France, 1988.

The International Women's News (Journal of the IAW), published quarterly, gives coverage of United Nations meetings, programmes and concerns.

27. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AGAINST PAINFUL EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

(Category II)

The International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals was established in 1969 to co-ordinate the activities of groups throughout the world opposed to the use of animals in painful scientific experiments and to encourage the development of procedures and techniques which not only replace the use of animals but promote safer and more reliable results.

Since our last report the Association has increased in membership and now has 57 affiliate organizations in 30 countries and areas, the work having been extended to Ireland, Mexico, Portugal and Taiwan Province of China. No substantial change in sources of funding has taken place and we continue to rely on support from sympathetic individuals and member-societies.

The Association has always been convinced that eliminating the use of animals in scientific experiments would not only help animals but be especially beneficial to people, in that medical research and health care would necessarily have to rely on methods of more direct relevance tc Man. This is because human beings and animals often react differently to disease, with results from animal experiments often proving misleading and therefore a serious waste of resources. With this in mind the Association has used every opportunity to promote more sensitive non-animal techniques which could more reliably protect the public.

For instance a practical example is a grant from the Assocation, donated during 1989, to the University of Chile (Santiago) for the purchase of microcomputer simulation equipment to replace the use of animals in medical education. Is is our expectation that other centres of education will realize the benefits of such an approach and adopt similar techniques. Another example was the provision to Argentina (1987) of educational models to replace the use of animals for dissection purposes in the teaching of biology.

The Association has also held meetings with governmental and intergovernmental regulatory bodies to encourage the more widespread adoption of <u>in vitro</u> techniques and to this end has met with representatives of the United States Food and Drug Administration in Washington in October 1987 and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris in June 1988.

These and other meetings led the Association to launch another initiative. During 1989 the Association published the International Charter for Health and Humane Research. The seven-point Charter sets out a positive framework on which to build a new approach to medical research and health care which would lead to an end to the current and wasteful emphasis on animal research. The Charter, published originally in English, has now been issued in Spanish and Portuguese. Other language versions are planned. The Charter is being promoted world wide and has been endorsed by medical groups such as the Washington, D.C. based Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine and the Medical Research Modernization Committee (United States).

Following the publication of the Charter, representatives of the Association held a meeting in June 1989 with the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit during which it was agreed that the Charter would be included by the Unit in its mailings.

Through its member organizations the Association has aided the provision of financial grants in numerous countries for the replacement of animals in research by alternative techniques. These have included the provision of BioVideograph equipment to Sydney University, Australia; the training of students in cell-culture techniques at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.; and grants to research teams in Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United States and Australia.

It is the Association's belief that social progress must not be centred on human beings alone but embrace all living creatures. Such an evolving moral climate is, we suggest, a prerequisite to real spiritual development and attendant social progress. With this in mind another aspect of our work has concentrated on stimulating debate among religious groups, urging them to reassess Man's relationship with animals. For example, in this area the Association has produced a number of publications in Arabic and English, using Islamic theological teachings to influence the better treatment of animals by the Muslim community and also has sponsored and produced a video film on the same lines, also issued in Arabic and English. Copies of the video, entitled "Creatures of God", have been placed with Islamic institutions in Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Malaysia, India, Thailand and others. The Association is currently exploring with the United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya, how the video may further be utilized.

The Association also part-funded an extended lecture tour of Islamic countries (1989) by a leading Muslim theologian urging reform of the treatment of animals.

The Association has financed the research and writing of a book, entitled The Cruel Deception, on the treatment of animals in research laboratories and is currently undertaking a series of surveys on the use of animals and the neglect of viable alternative techniques in laboratories world wide.

During the period under review the Association has held its biennial General Assemblies in Barcelona, Spain (1987), and Philadelphia, United States (1989).

28. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES

(Category II)

The International Association of Judges (IAJ) was founded in 1953 as a professional, non-political, international organization, grouping not individual judges, but national associations of judges. The aims of the Association are, among others, the following:

(a) To safeguard the independence of the judicial power, as an essential requirement of the judicial function and a guarantee of human rights and freedom;

(b) To safeguard the constitutional and moral position of the judicial power;

(c) To study together judicial problems in order to arrive at a better solution of these problems in the national interest and in the interest of regional or universal communities.

The IAJ has a Central Council, which is its deliberative body, and three Study-Commissions, dealing respectively with judicial administration and status of judiciary; civil law and procedure; and criminal law and procedure.

Today the IAJ encompasses 34 national associations or representative groups from five continents. In the years 1986-1989 three new members joined (the Judge's Associations of Canada, Malta and the United Republic of Tanzania).

The following subjects were discussed by the Study Commissions in the years 1986-1989 and a corresponding number of resolutions were approved by the Central Council:

1986:

1. Judges and informatics

2. The penal judge vis-à-vis the problems of drug-abuse: suppression by penal remedies and/or treatment

1987:

1. Supervision of the conduct or behaviour of judges: concept, supervision, the right of defence, independence of judges

2. Circumstances under which a case may be reopened after the final decision has been reached by a court

3. Organized crime being international in character, problems of evidence

1988:

1. Appointment and social status of judges

2. Remedies for wrong

3. Position of the witness and his protection before, during, and after the trial

1989:

1. Responsibility and independence of the judge

2. The judge and the co-operation of other Justice-related professions

3. The judge and some critical aspects of modern criminal proceedings, with particular regard to pre-trial detention and its alternatives.

The Secretary-General of the IAJ was invited as "expert" and took part in an ad hoc interregional meeting (organized in July 1988 by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna), which approved the draft procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, sect. V). Upon request of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the IAJ circulated in 1988 a questionnaire aimed at collecting information on the implementation process of the Basic Principles and sent back to the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control the answers received by the member associations.

In collaboration with two Institutes of the United Nations (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD)) the IAJ organized in the Dominican Republic from 24 November to 8 December 1989, under the auspices of the Italian Supreme Court and with the funds of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Seminar on Justice and Democratic Development in Latin America in Comparison with the Italian and European situation. The following countries were represented at the Seminar: Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Italy and Uruguay.

During the years 1986-1989 the IAJ has complied with requests of information and comments coming from various United Nations bodies on different subjects (protection of human rights, social discrimination, mercenaries, etc.).

29. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS: LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

The International Association of Lions Clubs (Lions Clubs International) has a membership of approximately 1,400,000 in 167 countries or geographical locations. It is a non-political organization devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian conditions. Its activities parallel closely those of the United Nations in the fields of economic, social and humanitarian development. The association has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to which Lion liaisons are appointed. Likewise, appointments are made to the United Nations branches in Geneva and Vienna. In addition, the association is affiliated with UNESCO and the World Health Organization, and the international president annually also appoints a liaison to each of these organizations. The liaisons regularly participate in meetings and briefings at their respective United Nations headquarters. Lions Clubs are active supporters of programmes such as UNICEF's vitamin A and immunization programmes, the Refugee Assistance Programme of UNHCR, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the educational and research programmes supported by the World Health Organization.

The following lists show a sample, but by no means the complete record, of specific activities:

1986

Lions of New Zealand adopt a "Feed Africa" programme which emphasizes the importance of long-term agricultural development as a corollary to immediate relief;

The Youth Exchange Programme of Lions Clubs International celebrates its twenty-fifth year, recognizing the more than 50,000 youngsters between the ages 15 and 25 who have benefited from this four-to-six week cultural exchange programme. In addition, approximately 66 International Youth Camps are hosted;

Funds are distributed to victims of the Mexican earthquake and the Colombian volcanic disaster. Lions Clubs also co-ordinate material assistance, "hands-on", programmes for the victims of both disasters;

The Lions-Quest "Skills for Adolescence" programme expands into Latin America, Europe and Asia;

Application for affiliation with the World Health Organization is approved by the Executive Board of WHO.

Grants disbursed by the Lions Clubs International Foundation for fiscal year 1985/86 totalled $US 2,496,322.

1987

Lions Clubs International is recognized at a special ceremony as a "peace messenger" for the role it played in making significant and concrete contributions to the United Nations International Year of Peace in 1986;

In October, the International Board of Directors approved a Lions Policy Position on Peace, which is subsequently distributed to key government policy-makers around the world;

An international convention seminar, "World Health Concerns" highlights the role Lions clubs can play in the AIDS health crisis;

Association is one of the sponsors of the 1987 World Peace Games;

Association participates in the United Nations Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987). Lion liaison officer is elected Chairman of the relevant NGO Committee in New York;

Grants disbursed by the Lions Clubs International Foundation for fiscal year 1986/87 totalled $US 2,788,668.

1988

Canadian Mission to the United Nations hosts reception for the President of Lions International and United Nations ambassadors, in conjunction with tenth "Annual Lions Day with the United Nations". Lions International President promulgates "Policy Position on Peace" at that function. The event itself is linked with similar functions at the United Nations Office at Vienna, via satellite;

The International Association of Lions Clubs implements its "Literacy and Culture" programme for its Leo clubs (clubs for young men and women). A close working relationship with UNESCO is maintained in implementing this programme;

An ongoing relationship with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, is established;

Lions Clubs International Foundation disbursed grants totalling $US 3,712,718 for fiscal year 1987/88.

1989

The United States Mission to the United Nations hosts reception for the President of Lions International and United Nations ambassadors in conjunction with the eleventh "Annual Lions Day with the United Nations" programme in New York. The grand prize of the International Peace Poster Contest - the winner was a boy from war-torn Lebanon - is presented in New York by the Lions President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Association also honours United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces with a special award;

The Association hosts the International Sight Symposium, which will form the basis for a major service commitment in blindness prevention, beginning in 1990. (Representatives of the World Health Organization were key participants in the symposium.);

The Association implements its "Skills for Growing" programme for children ages 5-9, kindergarten to fifth grade, in the United States. By this time, the "Skills for Adolescence" programme is being implemented in 18 countries;

International President holds a special meeting with United Nations liaisons in Munich in October.

Lions Clubs International Foundation approved grants totalling $US 4,795,465 during fiscal year 1988/89. Among the many grants during this year was a $100,000 grant for the eradication of leprosy in Africa.

30. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTS AND HARBORS

(Category II)

The International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH) aims to develop and foster good relations and collaboration among all ports of the world. It aims to promote and increase the efficiency of ports by exchanging information relative to new techniques or technologies on port development, organization, administration and management. It facilitates the formulation of common positions, policies or plans on questions of common interest and present such positions at regional and international discussions.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and conferences and other United Nations meetings by IAPH liaison officers and experts

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Ninth meeting of the Scientific Group on Dumping of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (28 April-2 May 1986, London)

Fifty-sixth session of the Legal Committee (7-11 April 1986, London)

Oral statement: Examination of the salvage question and related issues; observation concerning Article 9.

Fifty-sixth session of the Council (16-20 June 1986, London)

Tenth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (13-17 October 1986, London)

IAPH submission: Matters related to the disposal at sea of dredged material

First session of the Joint International Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects (1-2 December 1986, Geneva)

Fifty-third session of the Maritime Safety Committee (8-17 September 1986, London)

Tenth meeting of the Scientific Group on Dumping of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (6-10 April 1987, London)

IAPH submission: Matters relating to the disposal at sea of dredged material

Twenty-fourth session of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee (16-20 February 1987, London)

Twenty-eighth session of the Sub-Committee on Containers and Cargoes (23-24 March 1987, London)

Thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (6-10 April 1987, London)

Fifty-fourth session of the Maritime Safety Committee (27 April-1 May 1987, London)

Thirtieth session of the Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment (1-5 June 1987, London)

Fifty-eighth session of the Legal Committee (12-16 October 1987, London)

Third session of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects (30 November-11 December 1987, Geneva)

Fifteenth session of the Assembly (9-20 November 1987, London)

Twenty-fifth session of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee (30 November-4 December 1987, London)

Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (25-29 January 1988, London)

IAPH submission: A discussion paper on expansion of the LDC annexes

Thirty-first session of the Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment (7-11 March 1988, London)

Eleventh Consultative Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (3-5 October 1988, London)

IAPH submission: Matters related to the disposal at sea of dredged material

Sixtieth session of the Legal Committee (10-14 October 1988, London)

Twelfth meeting of the Scientific Group on Dumping of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (10-14 April 1989, London)

IAPH submission: Assessment of the use of contaminant concentrations in relation to properties of dredged materials

International Conference on Salvage, 1989 (17-28 April 1989, London)

Sixth session of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects (25-29 September 1989, London)

Sixty-first session of the Legal Committee (30 October-3 November 1989, London)

Twelfth Consultative Meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (30 October-3 November 1989, London)

IAPH submission: Matters related to the disposal at sea of dredged material

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

First Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting of Port Experts (25 February-5 March 1986, Geneva)

Meeting of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Senior Officers on Co-operation among Developing Countries in Shipping, Ports and Multimodal Transport (21-25 September 1987, Geneva)

Submission of position papers, views and others

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

"1973/1987 MARPOL Convention" (25 April 1986)

"Salvage at sea and related issues: Co-operation of State Parties: Article 9" (16 June 1986)

"Revision of the Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages" (10 July 1986)

"Measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crews on passenger ships" (27 August 1986)

"Rapid resolution of the problem areas in relation to the revision of the 1974 Athens and 1976 London Conventions" (21 October 1987)

"Revision of 1926 and 1967 Conventions: Maritime Liens and Mortgages" (3 February 1988)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

"Revision of the Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages" (10 July 1986)

"Revision of 1926 and 1967 Conventions: Maritime Liens and Mortgages" (3 February 1988)

United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

"IAPH resolution concerning a proposal convention to limit liability of terminal operators" (9 May 1989)

31. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

(Category II)

The International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) is the sole organization through which programmes of social work education and social work educators strive collectively at the international level to promote the scientific, human and systematic preparation of social workers. This well-qualified manpower, equipped with the appropriate knowledge, skills and commitment is needed to work in crises, planning, collaboration and social development throughout the world. IASSW has grown steadily in size and influence since it was established in 1928 by a small group of member schools, mostly in western Europe. Today, it is the primary international spokesperson for social work education in every region, representing 30 national associations of schools of social work and nearly 1,600 schools of social work in 70 countries on every continent through the five regional associations in Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, North America and Latin America. These training institutions provide professional social work education in all phases and methods of social work practice used around the world and are the promoters in new and developing methods of social work action and practice. IASSW holds consultative status with the United Nations, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States (OAS). It works closely with the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW, Geneva) and the International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW, Vienna).

The objectives are: (a) to provide an international forum on social work education and related matters; (b) to collect and disseminate information relevant to social work education; (c) to initiate international study courses, including regional meetings; (d) to provide assistance to institutions engaged in social work education through consultation, seminars, workshops, special programmes and publications; (e) to represent the interests of social work education in connection with the activities of other international bodies, governmental or non-governmental; and (f) to encourage the exchange of teachers and students.

Since 1986, the IASSW has been devoting much of its energies and activities to liaise with the United Nations and its related agencies and their programmes. Some of the concerns of IASSW have been also those of the United Nations, such as in the area of social development, women, children and refugees. The activities for the years under consideration 1986-1989 are given as below.

1986

February: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on Social Development, Vienna

March: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna

August: Experts' group meeting, held at Seoul, Republic of Korea, to discuss the content of the World Policy Statement on social work education to be presented to the Inter-Regional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare

Policies and Programmes to be held in September 1987. This entailed much preparatory work throughout the year

October: The Secretary-General of IASSW participated in the meeting of the UNICEF-NGO Committee in Geneva to discuss IASSW's possible project on curriculum development related to street children

October: Visit to the UNHCR to discuss the prospects of a close collaboration between UNHCR and IASSW for schools to be involved in refugee work utilizing the UNHCR handbook, while UNHCR, in their projects, could utilize schools of social work, both faculty and students, as documentation and research centres. Students could be placed in UNHCR relief projects for their field-work

December: Workshop organized for anglophone Africa with 20 participants from 11 countries. Theme: "Role of social developments for rural transformation". Most of the speakers were from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

1987

February: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on Social Development, Vienna

March: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna

Throughout the year:

(a) Development of the "World Policy Statement" based on the deliberations of the Seoul meeting in 1986 and views collated from world-wide schools of social work, to be presented to the United Nations;

(b) Meeting with UNICEF, New York, to discuss how IASSW could assist in street children project of UNICEF; to have "Action for Children" circulated to all IASSW member schools; and to have schools contribute news items;

(c) Work with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna on the theme of the family, along with the International Council of Social Welfare, and discussions on how IASSW and the United Nations Office at Vienna might collaborate on several aspects of joint programmes.

1988

February: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on Social Development, Vienna

March: Statement presented by IASSW at the Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna

READEX FICHE

March: Dialogue with the World Bank to have joint activities for training of social workers for World Bank projects

March: Workshop organized for francophone Africa at Addis Ababa. Speakers and resource persons were from ECA

April: IASSW becomes an NGO collaborating with WHO on their global programme on AIDS. The year 1988 went in exploring possible roles that IASSW would play. A representative of WHO addressed the twenty-fifth International Congress of Schools of Social Work held at Vienna

June: Discussion with the Chief of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) possible areas of support for projects related to women in IASSW (but the efforts were not very successful)

August: Special session at the IASSW twenty-fourth International Congress of Social Work, held 18-23 August 1988 at Vienna, on the theme "Social Development and Social Rights: Curriculum Imperatives for the Year 2000 and Beyond". There was a special panel for the United Nations with five experts from various United Nations agencies speaking on concrete ways in which schools of social work and the United Nations bodies could set up partnerships. This was a new feature added to our Biennial Congress and was much appreciated by the 500 participants

October: The IASSW Secretary-General attended a Steering Committee meeting of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to celebrate World AIDS Day at Vienna.

1989

As a tradition in the past, the Secretary-General of IASSW participated and made statements at the Commissions on Social Development and the Status of Women at Vienna.

March: The Secretary-General paid visits to Division of Human Rights and UN-Action Against Apartheid in New York to discuss the issue of South African membership in IASSW.

August:

(a) Meeting of the IASSW Secretary-General with officials of the Drugs and Narcotics Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna to discuss the active participation of IASSW in their projects (contact has to be followed up);

(b) Two visits paid to the World Bank, Washington, D.C., when the IASSW Secretary-General had discussions with Chiefs of the Latin America, Asia and Africa Human Resources and Population Divisions.

October: Workshop on the theme "Macro Development Projects Revisited: Exploration of Social Work Education and Practice", organized at Bombay and hosted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. There were 16 participants from 11 countries of Asia and the Pacific region.

November:

Visits were paid to WHO, Geneva, and more specific lines of operation were formulated and finalized: IASSW was to test out the training materials developed by WHO in the various countries so that all the five continents are represented - North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe. IASSW would also construct a questionnaire to be sent to about 500 schools of social work in order to find out the AIDS component in the curriculum and the role that social workers in each of these participating countries could play. The contract was signed between WHO (GPA) and IASSW in November 1989.

The UNICEF office concerned with children in specially difficult circumstances, particularly street children, showed an interest in IASSW's project on street children. UNICEF agreed to sponsor the post-Congress workshop at Lima, August 1990. Furthermore, UNICEF and IASSW will work together on a three-year programme for curriculum development to take place in 15 countries as pilot projects.

The International Federation of Social Workers and IASSW are working on a curriculum project on human rights content for social workers. There is a possibility of collaborating with the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva.

December: Visit paid to the UNESCO office for IASSW in consultative status. Attempts were made to upgrade standing from category C to category B.

Conclusion

Visits are paid to the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs whenever the IASSW Secretary-General is in New York, so that very close collaboration is maintained. At the United Nations Office at Vienna, links are maintained with the NGO office. The IASSW secretariat at Vienna is the focal point of all activities conducted with the United Nations. As the above report indicates, IASSW has not only participated in the various programmes of the United Nations but also has been an active collaborator. It has been a rewarding experience and the future is even more promising.

32. INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION

(Category II)

The International Astronautical Federation (IAF) is a non-governmental organization of national societies and institutions interested in rocketry and the development of space exploration. Founded in 1950, the Federation now has 114 members in the following 39 countries: Argentina, Australia (2), Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada (2), Chile, China (2), Cyprus Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France (12), German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of (9), Greece, Hungary, India (2), Indonesia, Israel, Italy (8), Japan (4), Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands (4), Norway (2), Pakistan, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain (5), Sweden (4), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (8), Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (2), United States of America (22), Yugoslovia (2).

The purposes of the Federation, as set forth in its Constitution are:

(a) To foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes;

(b) To encourage the dissemination of technical and other information concerning astronautics;

(c) To stimulate public interest in, and support for astronautics through the various media of mass communications;

(d) To encourage participation in astronautical research or other relevant projects by international and national research institutions, universities, commercial firms and individual experts;

(e) To create and foster as activities of the Federation academies, institutes and commissions dedicated to continuing research in all aspects of the natural and social sciences relating to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space;

(f) To convoke international astronautical congresses, symposia, colloquia and other scientific meetings;

(g) To co-operate with appropriate international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions in all aspects of the natural, engineering and social sciences related to astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space.

The governing body of the Federation is the General Assembly, which meets once a year during the annual Congress organized by the Federation.

The executive body is the Bureau, consisting of the President and six Vice-Presidents who are elected each year by the General Assembly of the Federation, and the last-retired President. The presidents of associated bodies created by the Federation, the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) and the

International Institute of Space Law (IISL), and the General Counsel are non-voting members of the Bureau. The Bureau usually meets twice a year.

The other two appointive officers are the Honorary Secretary, and the Executive Secretary, who supervises the operation of the Secretariat, located at 3-5 Rue Mario-Nikis, 75015 Paris.

In 1986 the Federation reviewed the structure of its technical committees which are responsible for organizing the various sessions of the congresses. As a consequence of this restructuirng, the IAF now has 19 technical committees and sub-committees on the following subjects: astrodynamics; communication satellites; Earth observations; education, with student activities and supervised youth rocket experiments (SYRE); materials and structures; power; propulsion; space exploration; space processing and microgravity applications; space stations; space systems; space transportation; life sciences with space physiology; medicine; space and planetary biology; biophysics; human factors; biotechnology; and life support. Their chairmen serve on the International Program Committee. Congresses are organized every year in a different country, upon the invitation of one of the IAF national members. The Congress is open to any individual from any nation who wishes to participate. In 1987, the Congress was held in Brighton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); in 1988, in Bangalore (India); in 1989, in Malaga-Torremolinos (Spain). This year the Congress will take place in Dresden (German Democratic Republic) from 6 to 13 October 1990. The theme of the Congress is: "Space for Peace and Progress". Aside from the technical sessions, there will be a theme session on the Congress theme, an invited lecture by an eminent scientist and current event sessions.

The Federation maintains close contacts with the United Nations and several other international organizations of the United Nations system concerned with astronautics and the peaceful uses of outer space. Since 1976 the Federation has had observer status with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In this capacity, the Federation has regularly participated in the sessions of the Committee, as well as the sessions of its two sub-committees, one concerned with scientific and technical, the other with legal matters.

In recent years co-operation between the Federation and the United Nations has been growing steadily. The Federation produced with the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) two specialized reports on various approaches that the United Nations might take in providing assistance to developing countries in realizing the benefits of space technology, including opportunities for the exchange of information, contacts between scientists, development of infrastructure and improvement of the level of education for graduates and post-graduates, and on environmental effects of space activities, with particular emphasis on space debris. For several years, the Federation has prepared annual reports on the development of space technology. Another kind of co-operation with the United Nations has been developed since 1985, when the Federation was invited to organize every year during the sessions of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, together with COSPAR, symposia on specific topics. In 1987, the IAF and COSPAR prepared a joint symposium on Space Communication for Development; in 1988 on Microgravity Experiments and

Applications; in 1989 on Remote Sensing Applied to Environmental Problems, particularly of Developing Nations; and in 1990 on Space Technology for Disaster Prediction, Communications and Rescue.

Furthermore, the Federation has category B consultative status with UNESCO, consultative status with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and maintains official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO). Moreover, the Federation has good working relations or contacts with a number of international non-governmental organizations such as COSPAR, the International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) and the Federation aéronautique internationale (FAI), some of which have, themselves, consultative status either with the United Nations or other organizations of the United Nations system.

The IAF continues to present at its annual congresses the Allan D. Emil Memorial Award for International Co-operation in Astronautics for an outstanding contribution in space science, space technology, space medicine or space law. The Award is donated by the family of the late Allan D. Emil.

The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics produces for the IAF the pre-prints of the Congress papers which are sold during its annual congresses.

The Federation has published the proceedings of its congresses since 1951. Selected papers appear regularly in special issues of Acta Astronautica, the Journal of the International Academy of Astronautics.

The Federation is financed by dues paid by its members, by share of the registration fees of its annual congresses, by income from its publications and by specialized reports requested by the United Nations.

33. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

(Category II)

Created in 1948, the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) is a network for consultation and action on children's issues. It is at the service of all children, regardless of their religious creed. The ICCB has 215 members in 45 countries who are in daily contact with children. ICCB programmes in the period 1986-1989 included programmes for handicapped children, children and drugs, child prostitution and pornography, refugee children, children and media, street children and health education (Child-to-Child).

ICCB created two regional secretariats: one in Montevideo for Latin America and one in Abidjan for West Africa, which have carried out ICCB programmes. Membership (organizations and individuals) has increased by approximately 40 per cent since 1986 and there has been a definite increase in the number of countries in which ICCB has members. Funding sources have been diversified and substantially more funding has been obtained from international agencies for specific ICCB programmes which was not the case in the past. ICCB is providing a referral service for small child-related projects in the field and was thus able to raise a substantial amount of extra funds for these projects.

Co-operation with the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies

ICCB has been active in the concerns of following bodies of the Economic and Social Council:

Commission for Social Development. ICCB has made written and oral statements concerning the planning process of the International Year of the Family.

Commission on Human Rights. ICCB was active in the Working Group drafting the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery where interventions were made on child pornography and prostitution, street children and children in armed conflicts.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs. ICCB has regularly informed this Commission of ICCB programme work in this area emphasizing the need for a spiritual dimension in therapeutic and prevention programmes and special attention to the family.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. ICCB has been involved in the preparatory work for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cuba 1990).

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. (17-26 June 1987, Vienna). ICCB made an intervention on shelter for street children and the training of educators.

United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

ICCB participated in the International Congress in Malta (1987) on teaching human rights and peace education as well as in the UNESCO meeting of experts in Yamoussoukro (1989) on Peace in the Minds of Men.

ICCB is equally active at the General Conference of UNESCO and has made interventions on children's rights and the holistic growth of the child.

An inter-sectoral project has been prepared on the theme of the young child and the family. ICCB has been closely associated with the work of the UNESCO secretariat in this regard.

In the field of armed conflicts and on behalf of 12 non-governmental organizations, ICCB signed a contract for research work in this field. The resulting research served as a basic document for an international meeting of experts held in Costa Rica in 1988.

ICCB organized an evening debate with UNESCO in April 1989 on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

ICCB is also rallying NGO forces within the context of the World Decade for Cultural Development to promote an action entitled "The child, agent and bearer of culture".

UNESCO has sponsored and participated in an ICCB international symposium on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (September 1989) and made a small financial contribution to the ICCB study on child pornography (1988). ICCB and UNESCO have co-sponsored a seminar in Togo (June 1989) to promote the Child-to-Child educational concept in Africa.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organisation

ICCB has maintained informal and frequent contacts with these three specialized agencies on the non-material needs of refugee children (UNHCR); on children and drug abuse, AIDS and child prostitution (WHO), and on child prostitution (ILO).

United Nations Children's Fund

ICCB has regular contacts with UNICEF at all levels:

(a) UNICEF co-operates closely with ICCB to promote the Child-to-Child concept in West Africa (Guinea, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso);

(b) ICCB-UNICEF co-operation in the field of children's rights: sponsorship of the ICCB international symposium in Paris (1989); publication of an ICCB press kit on the Convention; sponsorship of an ICCB regional conference in Latin America;

(c) There are frequent contacts with UNICEF officers both at headquarters and at the field level in areas of mutual concern;

(d) ICCB has provided headquarters and country offices of UNICEF with materials prepared by ICCB, especially on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Other relevant activities

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

ICCB has organized three expert meetings to promote the 1986 Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (resolution 41/85, annex): at Vienna, June 1987; at Montevideo, June 1989; and at Geneva, November 1989.

ICCB publications on United Nations subjects

(a) ICCB regular publications:

International Bulletin, Children Worldwide: (English, French, Spanish (from 1989))

No. 3/87: Adoption and foster care (United Nations Declaration)

Child prostitution

No. 3/88: Drug abuse and the United Nations

No. 2/89: International Year of the Family

No. 3/89: Convention on the Rights of the Child

ICCB reviews, published in France and in the United States have regularly mentioned United Nations events.

(b) ICCB has published the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child each year since 1986 and the final text in 1989 (English, French, Spanish).

NGO committees

ICCB takes a leading role in NGO committees directly related to children in New York, Vienna, Paris and Geneva.

34. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION

(Category II)

The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) exercises a variety of programme mechanisms and co-operative relationships in providing durable assistance to all categories of migrants and displaced persons world wide. Established in 1951 by the Holy See to co-ordinate the activities of national Catholic service agencies on behalf of migrants and refugees, ICMC has since built up a network of participating structures in more than 70 countries world wide, through which it channels support for settlement and local integration opportunities for displaced groups and individuals, and whose activities it complements through direct management of large-scale resettlement and pre-emigration programmes at the international level.

During the past two years, the ICMC network has undertaken a thorough reassessment of its goals and activities, with a view towards identifying major areas of programme concentration and development for the coming decade. Linked to a marked expansion of membership on the ICMC Council during this period (the number of Council members has risen from 29 to 74), this reassessment has targeted five main priority areas for future ICMC activity. These include protection of refugees and migrants; assistance to all categories of migrants and the displaced; promotion of voluntary resettlement opportunities for such populations; elimination of racial, ethnic and religious discrimination in the world of migration; and improved information on migration issues, especially cross-border and regional migration.

These various fields of effort echo the concerns and activities of several bodies of the Economic and Social Council, and during the period 1986-1989 this community of interests led to various forms of co-operative and complementary action.

Chief among these remained the Commission's manifold forms of collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a collaboration underscored through the execution by ICMC of several contractual agreements with UNHCR channelling care and maintenance payments to refugees in Greece and Turkey and providing legal counselling to asylum seekers in the United States. Moreover, it should be noted that the Commission also implements the American component of the United Nations-sponsored Orderly Departure Programme for legal emigration from Viet Nam. More broadly, ICMC maintains active contact both with the UNHCR headquarters at Geneva - including attendance of Executive Committee meetings of UNHCR - and with local UNHCR offices and representatives in areas of significant refugee displacement. Indeed, functioning as an intermediary between its partner agencies in the field and UNHCR offices at both the international and national levels remains a major aspect of its mandated programme activities.

Similarly, ICMC continues to closely follow the proceedings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, both through attendance of this Commission's annual sessions at Geneva and through in-depth exploration of specific issues raised in the debates. ICMC paid particular attention during this period to items

connected with the human rights of migrants, notably the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of such persons, and on situations affecting the well-being of individuals belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities. In line with its newly defined priorities, ICMC also took particular interest in the discussions pursued in this forum regarding the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief.

Indeed, the period under consideration was particularly marked by an increasing awareness and exploration of the relationship between migration and refugee displacement and the defence of human rights, and about the connection of both of these questions to issues of economic, social and human development. Through various international forums and the establishment of new mechanisms of co-operation, the international assistance community attempted to integrate refugee and migration assistance efforts into development-oriented programmes and initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes and primary factors affecting involuntary migration and displacement. Both bilaterally and in co-operation with various groupings of Catholic and other non-governmental agencies, ICMC participated in the discussion of these issues with various Council agencies and in conferences convened by the United Nations.

Among the most important of these meetings for the work of ICMC was the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held on 13 and 14 June 1989 at Geneva, which resulted in the adoption of a Comprehensive Plan of Action for addressing the continuing arrival of Vietnamese asylum seekers in various countries throughout South-East Asia. In addition to attending the Conference itself, ICMC monitored the preparatory and follow-up meetings as an observer and contributed its comments concerning the measures under consideration and eventually adopted. The Commission has also elaborated the Emergency Resettlement Initiative, aimed at strengthening the positive aspects of the Comprehensive Plan by promoting increased resettlement opportunities for Vietnamese in various countries of reception.

Meanwhile, during this period, ICMC participated in various other conferences, sponsored by the United Nations, treating regional issues linked to migration and refugee displacement. Among the most important of these was the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held from 22 to 24 August 1988 at Oslo, to which ICMC contributed its comments within the framework of the voluntary agency statement delivered to the Conference. Similarly, the Commission participated in both the Conference on Humanitarian Assistance for Angola, 16 and 17 May 1988 at Geneva and the International Conference on Central American Refugees, 21-31 May, at Guatemala City, both of which were called to draw attention to the needs of displaced populations in the two countries and to secure pledges of assistance for initiatives aimed at addressing these needs.

Similarly, ICMC followed with interest the work of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, in particular its report concerning the dynamics of refugee displacement. ICMC sent an observer to the round-table discussion organized by this Commission 16 April 1988 in Paris in conjunction with the publication of its findings on the refugee displacement question.

It might be noted that ICMC has also invited the participation of representatives from UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in a series of its own round-table discussions, organized with diplomatic representatives based at Geneva. These meetings serve as an opportunity to identify the main migration and refugee needs in the participating countries and to clarify the most suitable role for ICMC in co-operation with the United Nations and local Catholic structures there.

35. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF THE PRESS

(Category II)

The International Catholic Union of the Press (UCIP), made up of six professional federations and representing daily newspapers, periodicals, journalists, press agaencies, teachers and researchers and press associations, has as its goals:

(a) Promotion and encouragement of the presence of Catholics in the press and information field all over the world;

(b) Promotion of the right to information and freedom of opinion;

(c) And promotion and representation of Catholic journalists in different international institutions and organizations.

To follow the work of the Economic and Social Council and that of other United Nations bodies there are accredited UCIP/NGO representatives in Geneva, Paris, New York and Vienna.

From 1986 to 1989 the UCIP/NGO representative to the Council followed work of the Committee on Information and the Commission on Human Rights, kept abreast of developments in the finalizing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the discussions leading to the proclamation, in General Assembly resolution 44/82, of the International Year of the Family in 1994. UCIP continues assisting the UNESCO Liaison Office in New York to encourage a more positive understanding of the work of UNESCO within the United States Catholic press. A report on media coverage given by the Catholic press in the United States to the United Nations Fortieth Anniversary was sent to the Office of the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Assistant Secretary-General charged with the Fortieth Anniversary preparations.

In 1986 UCIP completed its long effort to formalize and publish its views on the UNESCO New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO). The policy statement elaborates 12 principles and suggests some way for NWICO to be accomplished. UCIP held its Fourteenth World Congress of Catholic journalists, publishers and professors of communication at New Delhi, India, the first of its kind to be convened in an Asian country. The contributions of the congress speakers on the theme, "Communication, Culture and Religion" are to be considered specific ways in which UCIP members have been seeing the interconnection of some of the most important international issues.

In 1987 the representative of UCIP attended the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in New York. In the same year, the African Catholic Union of the Press, UCIP's member-regional organization in Africa, sponsored a seminar on the links between communications and development at Cotonou, Benin. The seminar, which was strongly supported by UNESCO, was attended by 40 journalists. In 1987, formation of an international network of young journalists was proposed to UCIP. By 1989, the International Network of

Young Journalists, with a membership of more than 400 in 68 countries, held its first world convention in conjunction with the UCIP Fifteenth World Congress. UCIP also denounced in 1987 the increase in hostage-taking, most specially the abduction and kidnapping of journalists, and the growing use of violence in international affairs.

In 1988 UCIP followed the sessions in New York of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In the same year, the UCIP International Life Commission completed its response to a UNESCO-supported text on International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism. Adopted in the same year, the UCIP text enunciates 10 principles in its position paper, which it hopes will serve as a basis for continuing reflections on this important subject. The first "Summer University" sponsored by UCIP in three European countries was attended by 21 journalists from 19 countries of four continents.

In 1989 the UCIP General Assembly, meeting at the Fifteenth World Congress of the Catholic journalists, publishers and professors of communication at Ruhpolding, Federal Republic of Germany, adopted among its resolutions one recommending that "the Charter of Rights and Duties of the Journalist adopted in Munich in 1974 be acknowledged and respected in all countries" and desiring that "the elaboration of a Universal Charter of Information, respecting fundamental rights of individuals, nations and beliefs be actively pursued under the auspices of UNESCO". The same Assembly, established a European region and granted to the United States and Canada permission to begin formation of a North American Region.

In 1989, in response to an appeal of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, UCIP, together with 21 Catholic NGOs, issued a booklet, entitled "Culture: the way to solidarity in development", as its contribution to the World Decade for Cultural Development and Information. The booklet contains the NGOs' joint specifications on the objectives of the Decade and on their practical contribution to achieving these objectives. UNESCO, and in particular the Decade's International Secretary, welcomed this project favourably and helped to make it a reality.

36. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

(Category II)

The International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) is an organization of national shipowners' associations representing over half of the world's merchant tonnage in all matters of shipping policy and shipping operations through individual Governments, intergovernmental organizations and other appropriate bodies. At the end of 1989, ICS had 40 members in 33 countries of diverse geographical location. Much of ICS work involves the legal and operational aspects of shipping and this is reflected in its contacts with various United Nations agencies.

Economic and Social Council

ICS has continued to contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council, particularly with regard to the development and simplification of trade procedures. The majority of contact has been through the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and participation in ECE groups concerned with trade procedures, multimodal transport and dangerous goods.

Between 1986 and 1989 ICS contributed to the development of non-negotiable transport documents, codes for freight charges and bases, packaging and units of measurement and submitted amended proposals for a container movement code. ICS has been very active in the development of electronic data interchange (EDI), has been involved in the construction of United Nations standard data elements and has submitted proposals concerning Data Interchange for Shipping Companies (DISCO).

ICS has participated in the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). ICS has generally been represented at all relevant meetings concerning sea transport questions.

ICS has also been involved with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. At the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna in June 1987, the ICS Secretary-General made a statement to the plenary meeting on the efforts of shipping companies to curtail drug related activities.

Other United Nations bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

ICS has continued to be represented at sessions of the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping in Geneva. ICS participated in the preparatory work that culminated in the adoption of the United Nations Convention on Conditions of Ship Registration in February 1986; has been represented at every session of the joint International Maritime Organization (IMO) and UNCTAD intergovernmental group of experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages; and took part in the informal one-day meeting, in

June 1987, organized by UNCTAD and the International Chamber of Commerce, on the Hamburg Rules. ICS was also present throughout the Review Conference for the United Nations Liner Code at Geneva in 1988. In addition ICS has taken an interest in UNCTAD discussions on maritime fraud, multimodal transport and trade procedures.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Due to the nature of ICS interests, IMO is the specialized agency with which ICS has the most frequent and direct contact. ICS has remained a major contributor to IMO discussions and has been continuously represented at every meeting of the IMO Council and Assembly, and at virtually every IMO committee, sub-committee and special conference.

ICS has submitted a variety of papers and oral statements concerning a comprehensive range of shipping related issues including marine pollution, safety at sea, navigation, trade procedures, radio communications, ship construction, containerization, maritime law and salvage.

To further mutual co-operation, representatives of the IMO secretariat have frequently attended relevant ICS meetings.

The ICS Secretary-General is a member of the Board of Governors and a visiting professor at the United Nations World Maritime University (WMU) at Malmö, Sweden.

Other United Nations contacts and activities

ICS had "contributory observer" status with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) between 1986 and 1987 and attended the ITU Conference on Maritime Issues between September and October 1987. In addition ICS has retained consultative status with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). ICS has also had observer status at the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and was represented at the Convention on the Liability of Terminal Operators in International Trade, at Vienna in May 1989.

ICS has assisted in the dissemination and implementation of resolutions of the IMO Assembly throughout the international shipping industry and has encouraged individual Governments, through contact with their respective national shipping associations, to ratify IMO resolutions.

ICS has maintained close contact with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with a view to alleviating the distress of refugees ("boat people") in South-East Asia.

In January 1987, the ICS Chairman and Secretary General led a shipping industry delegation, which met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York to discuss the attacks upon merchant shipping during the Gulf conflict.

37. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICJ)

(Category II)

In the years 1986 to 1989 the activities of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) have continued to be directed towards: promoting observance, respect for and implementation of human rights under the Rule of Law; matters to do with violations of human rights; and the setting of standards.

Copies of an 86-page report on ICJ activities from 1986 to 1988 and copies of the ICJ Newsletter, Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43, have been made available.

A great number of activities concerning the promotion of human rights and the observance of the rule of law have taken place within the United Nations pursuant to the consultative status enjoyed by the ICJ with the Economic and Social Council. This has included making reports and oral and written interventions, lobbying governmental delegates and members of United Nations bodies in support of proposals put forward and attending United Nations committee meetings.

The subjects covered have included the cancellation of the 1986 session of the United Nations Sub-Commission of Human Rights; indigenous populations; Principles for the Protection of All Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment; enforced or involuntary disappearances; administrative detention; the draft declaration on the administration of justice; the elimination of racial discrimination; economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development; the rights of mental patients; AIDS and discrimination; and other situations of human rights violations.

Some of the main activities are summarized below:

United Nations Peace Award

The ICJ was one of a group of organizations designated as "Peace Messengers" by the United Nations "in recognition of a significant contribution to the programme and objectives of the International Year of Peace", proclaimed by the General Assembly.

Cancellation of the 1986 session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

In response to the cancellation of the 1986 session, the NGO Special Committee, under the chairmanship of the ICJ Secretary-General, sponsored a Seminar on Human Rights in the United Nations, held at Geneva in September 1986. In November 1986, a delegation from the Geneva NGO Special Committee, including the ICJ Secretary-General, went to New York to present the conclusions and recommendations to the United Nations Secretary-General.

Indigenous populations

(a) The ICJ has followed the activities of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and has made substantial contributions to the discussions, especially with regard to the first draft of a declaration on indigenous rights;

(b) At the 1988 session of the Working Group, the ICJ read a statement on behalf of 26 NGOs which stressed that urgent action on the part of the United Nations was needed to bring to an end the violations of human rights of indigenous peoples and assure their existence.

Rights of detainees/disappearances

(a) Together with Amnesty International, the ICJ requested the Working Group to review the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment in respect of the substantive changes made by a Working Group of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) The ICJ provided the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances with information about cases of disappearances, in particular in the Philippines and Sri Lanka;

(c) At the 1987 United Nations Sub-Commission's sessional Working Group, the ICJ together with other NGOs, presented a draft Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

Administrative detention

(a) The ICJ contributed to the Working Group and the report of the Expert Louis Joinet;

(b) At the 1988 session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the ICJ delivered a statement criticizing the wide use of administrative detention in Malaysia and Singapore to stifle political opposition.

Administration of justice/independence of judges and lawyers

(a) The ICJ Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (CIJL) has been active in promoting and supporting the draft Declaration on the Independence of Justice;

(b) At the 1987 session of the Sub-Commission, the ICJ intervened on the issue of the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, and the harassment and persecution of judges and lawyers;

(c) In 1987, the CIJL helped draw up draft procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and made substantial contributions to the draft Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, at an international expert meeting on "The United Nations and Law Enforcement", held under the auspices of the United Nations at Baden, Austria;

(d) In 1987 and 1988, the CIJL worked in the Sub-Commission to support and improve the draft Declaration on the Independence of Justice;

(e) Since 1986, the CIJL has organized regional seminars at which judges and lawyers discuss the United Nations Basic Principles and the extent to which these are being implemented in their respective regions. Such seminars have been held at San José (Central America), Lusaka (East Africa), Banjul (West Africa), Kathmandu (South Asia), Buenos Aires (eastern States of South America), Philippines (South-East Asia), Tobago (Caribbean), and Asunción (Paraguay).

Gross and systematic violations of human rights

On many occasions the ICJ has made oral and written interventions of situations with which it has been concerned, particularly at the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission.

Right to development

(a) In 1986, together with the Urban Morgan Institute of Human Rights of the University of Cincinnati and the University of Limburg, the ICJ sponsored a Seminar on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, held at Maastricht, the Netherlands. The conclusions, known as the Limburg Principles, made considerable impact in the discussion on the right to development at the 1987 session of the Commission on Human Rights;

(b) At the 1987 session of the Sub-Commission and 1988 session of the Commission, the ICJ made statements on the neglect of economic, social and cultural rights and the importance of ensuring the right to participation of those concerned;

(c) In November 1989, ICJ staff attended a seminar organized by the Special NGO Committee on Development on "people and the debt crisis - a challenge tO NGOs", at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Elimination of racial discrimination

(a) During the 1988 session of the Sub-Commission, the report of an ICJ mission to South Africa entitled "South Africa and the rule of law" was distributed;

(b) In May 1989, the ICJ attended an international seminar on southern Africa in Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, organized by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonisation (Geneva) and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (Moscow).

Rights of the child

The ICJ participated in the NGO group and the Commission's Working Group responsible for drafting the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in November 1989.

Rights of mental patients/AIDS and human rights

(a) From 1986 to 1989, the ICJ actively contributed to the discussions of the draft body of principles and guidelines for the protection of persons suffering from mental illness;

(b) At the 1988 and 1989 sessions of the Sub-Commission, the ICJ made statements on the relationship between AIDS and human rights;

(c) In 1989, the ICJ attended a consultation on the avoidance of AIDS-related discrimination, convened by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights with the support of the World Health Organization.

United Nations Human Rights World Campaign

The ICJ has been co-operating with the Centre for Human Rights in this programme and members of the ICJ staff participated as experts in human rights training courses in the Caribbean, Ecuador, the Gambia, Guinea, Japan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda and Togo.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ILO: the ICJ participated in ILO meetings of experts on the revision of the Convention on Indigenous Populations (No. 107).

UNESCO: the ICJ assisted UNESCO in the preparation of a directory of organizations that help disadvantaged groups to secure their rights, and contributed to the UNESCO bulletin on human rights teaching.

UNHCR: ICJ staff regularly attended the annual session of the UNHCR Executive Committee.

WHO: the ICJ has been requested by WHO to write a document on guidelines on NGO AIDS-related fact-finding.

Information

The ICJ publishes the twice-yearly Review (English, French and Spanish), a twice-yearly Bulletin (of the Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers) (English, French and Spanish) and a quarterly Newsletter in English.

These publications contain reports of the proceedings of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, the sessions of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other United Nations meetings. Important United Nations documents are reproduced in the section entitled "Basic Texts" of the ICJ Review or as appendices to the CIJL Bulletin and the ICJ Newsletter.

38. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

(Category II)

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is established as a scientific and technical non-governmental international organization, dedicated inter alia to improvement of land and water management in order to enhance the world-wide supply of food and fibre for all people.

The objects of ICID are to stimulate and promote the development and application of the arts, sciences and techniques of engineering, agriculture, economics, ecology and social science in managing water and land resources for irrigation, drainage, flood control and river training and/or for research in a more comprehensive manner, adopting up-to-date techniques.

ICID accomplishes its objects by:

(a) Interchange of information among its National Committees;

(b) Holding periodical world congresses, regional conferences and other technical meetings;

(c) Organizing studies and experiments;

(d) Publishing technical literature in the form of conference proceedings, special publications, bulletins etc.;

(e) Co-operating with other international organizations whose interests and activities are analogous or related to and/or are consistent with the objects of ICID.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies; other United Nations meetings

In the years 1986-1989 ICID was represented at the following United Nations meetings:

1986

Twelfth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (Rome, 16-19 June)

UNESCO/IHP-sponsored Workshop (Paris, 24-25 June)

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of WMO Commission for Hydrology (Budapest, 11-12 July)

ESCAP Committee on Natural Resources, thirteenth session (Bangkok, 14-20 October)

Ninth Session of the WMO Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (Madrid, 17-28 November)

Ninetieth session of the FAO Council (Rome, 17-28 November)

1987

United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (New York, February)

Third UNESCO/WMO International Conference on Hydrology and Scientific Bases of Water Resources Management (Geneva, 16-21 March)

Twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Africa and thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers (23-27 April) preceded by the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (Addis Ababa, 13-20 April)

Thirteenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (Beijing, 8-11 June)

United Nations Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (Vienna, 7-15 September)

FAO Regional Consultation on Supplementary Irrigation (Rabat, 7-9 December);

Ninth session of FAO Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East (Rabat, 10-12 December)

1988

ECLAC twenty-second session (Rio de Janeiro, 20-27 April)

First Meeting of Water for Agriculture Technology Transfer System (WATTS), Advisory Working Group of FAO, and the WATTS Workshop (Perugia, Italy, 26-29 April)

Fourteenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (Nicosia, 23-26 May)

Eighth session of the Intergovernmental Council of IHP (Paris, 21-25 June)

Second meeting of the WATTS Advisory Group of FAO (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 23-24 September)

Interregional Symposium on River and Lake Basin Development with Emphasis on the Africa Region (Addis Ababa, 10-15 October)

WMO Technical Conference on the Hydrology of Disasters (Geneva, 2-3 November)

1989

Twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers (Addis Ababa, 6-10 April)

Tenth session of the WMO Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 3-13 May)

Fifteenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (Cairo, 22-25 May)

Annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information, NGO Section (New York, 13-15 September)

ECE Symposium on Improved Irrigation Practices to Preserve and Protect Water Resources and Increase Crop Yield (Avignon, France, 25-29 September)

Tenth session of Regional Association V (South-West Pacific) of WMO (Singapore, 14-24 November)

Tenth session of FAO Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East (Amman, 10-14 December)

ICID has circulated the highlights of the above meetings to all its National Committees to keep them informed of the activities of the United Nations agencies in areas of interest to them.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

ICID collaborates and co-operates with several United Nations agencies. It has consultative status, category B, with the Economic and Social Council (1954); special consultative status with FAO (1955); and consultative status with WMO (1960).

Close co-operation exists with UNESCO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, ESCAP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC and regional development banks.

All these organizations were invited by ICID to participate in the thirteenth International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage (Casablanca, 1987). The Central theme of the Congress (Improving Water Management in Developing Countries) was of direct relevance to the United Nations.

ICID is currently working with the World Bank in the formulation of an internationally supported research programme in irrigation and drainage in developing countries.

Other activities

(a) In special recognition of ICID's significant and concrete contribution to the programme of the International Year of Peace, the United Nations awarded in 1987 the "Peace Messenger" award to ICID.

(b) UNESCO has been providing financial support to ICID for the printing of its publications. In 1986 UNESCO sanctioned a subvention of $US 7,000 towards printing of the History of Irrigation in the Indus Basin. In 1989 ICID has submitted a proposal to UNESCO for a financial assistance of $US 25,000 for publication of the Multilingual Technical Dictionary.

39. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(Category II)

A humanitarian institution established in 1863 at Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is the founder organ of the international movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. A neutral intermediary in armed conflicts and disturbances, it operates, either on its own initiative or on the basis of the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of victims of war. Its aim is to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and internal upheavals and tensions, thus making a contribution to world peace.

ICRC participates regularly in United Nations meetings, in particular those of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs. Thus, between 1986 and 1989, it participated in all second regular sessions of the Council at Geneva, as well as in the first regular session of the Council at New York, from 2 to 26 May 1989.

ICRC also participated in the forty-second to forty-fifth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (held at Geneva from 1986 to 1989). At the forty-fifth session, during the debate on the question of a Convention on the Rights of the Child, ICRC made a statement on children in time of armed conflict. On several occasions, the Commission, in common with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as the General Assembly and Security Council, has adopted resolutions referring to ICRC and recognizing the importance of its activities. In addition, from 1986 to 1989, ICRC participated in the Sub-Commission's thirty-ninth to forty-first annual sessions, held at Geneva.

From 1986 to 1989, ICRC followed the annual sessions of the United Nations General Assembly at New York and in 1988 made a statement to the Sixth Committee (legal) on the status of the 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. In 1989 it made a statement in the debate on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. ICRC also attended the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (New York, 31 May-25 June 1988).

ICRC attended the annual meetings of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held at Geneva from 1986 to 1989, at each of which ICRC made a general statement. ICRC participated in the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (Oslo, 22-24 August 1988), the International Conference on Central American Refugees (Guatemala City, May 1989) and the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (Geneva, 13-14 June 1989). It took part in various consultations with non-governmental organizations organized by UNHCR (between 1987 and 1989); in round tables organized by UNHCR, such as those on the themes of "Aid to Refugees - Contribution to Peace" (Geneva, 28 April 1986), "Protection of Refugees: Humanitarian Activities and Political Considerations" (Geneva, 19 May 1987); and in seminars such as that on human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law (Athens, 23-25 November 1989).

ICRC has also taken part in the thirty-ninth to forty-second World Health Assemblies (annually from 1986 to 1989), and in the annual sessions of the WHO Executive Board. ICRC organized, jointly with WHO and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva (Switzerland), an annual training course, "Help", for health officials on emergency missions. During the period under consideration it participated in the Conference on Nutrition in Times of Disasters, held at Geneva from 27 to 30 September 1988, and in the interregional seminar on orthopaedic technology, held at Dakar from 29 May to 3 June 1989.

ICRC has also participated in a number of meetings organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. These include the interorganizational meetings held at Geneva in pursuance of General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions instructing the Centre to co-ordinate human rights information activities and consultancy services; consultations with non-governmental organizations (such as those organized on 24 August 1989 as part of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights); and training and information seminars in the field of human rights (ICRC being concerned with international humanitarian law). In 1989, for example, ICRC took part in the training course on the application of United Nations human rights machinery, including international humanitarian law and national legislation, held at Lima (Peru) from 2 to 6 October 1989, as well as in a training course on international human rights norms organized by the Centre in co-operation with the Government of the Soviet Union and held in Moscow from 27 November to 1 December 1989. ICRC also helped to carry out a two-year project to provide technical assistance to Colombia, jointly financed by UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights. ICRC also took part in various annual sessions of the International Law Seminar during the period under consideration, offering a course on humanitarian law at each session.

It should be noted that ICRC, at its headquarters, in the field and through its New York delegation, maintains almost daily contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General, his personal representatives, the members of his Executive Office and the Secretariat, as well as with the specialized agencies.

The most significant co-operation between ICRC and the United Nations system is undoubtedly co-operation in the field on behalf of victims of international or internal conflicts and internal tension and unrest, and between the ICRC delegates comprising its 48 delegations throughout the world and officials of the United Nations, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, UNRWA, UNDRO, UNBRO. In the period under consideration, Operation Lifeline Sudan, launched in April 1989 on behalf of the victims of conflict and natural disasters, typifies the co-operation existing between ICRC and the United Nations system, just as the joint ICRC-UNICEF operation in Cambodia did for the preceding period.

40. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

(Category I)

The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) is an international non-governmental organization, founded in 1895 as an association of national and international co-operative movements. It is currently composed of 203 member organizations from 77 countries around the world, representing over 600 million individual members.

ICA was among the first non-governmental organizations granted category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1946. Since that time the ICA rules have obliged the organization "to obtain its objectives, inter alia, by collaborating to the fullest extent with all United Nations organizations". Collaboration is carried out through a network of ICA permanent representatives at the United Nations and its specialized agencies in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Paris and Rome. Since 1985, the United Nations and the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit has been charged with the task of co-ordinating and guiding the work of the permanent representatives, in addition to disseminating to co-operative members information concerning recent development in the United Nations system, major initiatives by the United Nations and possible areas of concrete collaboration.

Close collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies is also ensured through participation in the work of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Co-operatives (COPAC). The ICA participated in the COPAC/WFP International Symposium on Food Aid and Co-operatives in September 1988 and has contributed information to an upcoming publication to be issued jointly by COPAC and the United Nations Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs on youth and co-operatives.

Collaboration with United Nations bodies

In the period 1986-1989, the ICA has supported United Nations initiatives on peace and disarmament, housing, the immunization campaign, literacy, women, and the rights of the child.

The ICA membership passed a resolution in 1986 calling on ICA members to support UNICEF's four-year immunization campaign. Members reported on activities in this area and special news items were placed in ICA publications.

ICA supported the International Year of Peace (1986) through its members and dedicated the 1986 International Co-operative Day message to encouraging members to organize national level activities in support of peace. The ICA also supported the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987): a session of its annual meeting was dedicated to that topic, at which the United Nations Director of the International Year addressed the ICA. Focus was also drawn through articles on shelter and the homeless in ICA publications.

As a follow-up to ICA's participation in the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982, ICA continued to lend its support

to United Nations initiatives in peace and disarmament by attending and addressing the third special session devoted to disarmament. The Director addressed the Assembly and spoke on disarmament and development.

The ICA participated in the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General on "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement" for 1987 and 1989 (A/42/56 and A/44/79).

In July 1988, the Secretary-General addressed the XXIX ICA Congress in Stockholm. The Secretary-General stressed that the United Nations was strongly committed to encouraging the development of grass-roots level co-operative organizations and further praised the work of ICA.

At the same meeting, ICA members passed resolutions on peace, literacy and the rights of the child, calling for support of United Nations initiatives in these areas. In addition, ICA members called for the declaration of a United Nations International Year of Co-operatives for 1995. Contacts have been initiated with the United Nations.

Liaison was maintained throughout the period under review with the UNDP, UNCTAD, UNCDF, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Settlements, ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP. ICA representatives attended sessions and made oral statements.

In 1989, ICA and UNDP concluded an agreement for a TCDC programme in co-operatives in Asia. A needs/capabilities survey of co-operative movements in the region has been compiled.

Collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies

During the period under review ICA has continued to expand collaboration with ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO and the World Bank.

ICA representatives have attended sessions of the ILO Governing Body, International Labour Conferences as well as regional conferences (such as the ILO Seventh African Regional Conference, held in December 1988), seminars, technical and sectoral committees, and expert consultations. In addition, ICA actively collaborates with ILO-MATCOM project and the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training.

ICA has attended UNESCO meetings and events and has collaborated with UNESCO in publicizing the International Year of Literacy and the World Decade for Cultural Development. ICA has also helped to administer the UNESCO travel grant programme.

Collaboration with FAO includes participation in sessions of the FAO committees, such as the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Fisheries. Regular ICA/FAO consultations take place at the regional level, including ICA/ILO/FAO inter-agency missions organized in the Africa region.

ICA representatives attended meetings and made oral statements at the UNIDO General Conference, as well as at UNIDO consultation meetings such as the First Consultation on Small-and-Medium-Scale Enterprises including Co-operatives (October 1989) and the First Consultation on the Electronics Industry (November 1989).

ICA has increasingly collaborated with the World Bank. In 1989 ICA provided a co-operative expert to the World Bank.

Information dissemination

ICA is committed to disseminating information on the United Nations and its activities through its publications. The ICA News, a quarterly newsletter, regularly carries information on the United Nations.

41. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

(Category II)

Founded in 1912, the International Council of Jewish Women has directed its efforts towards improved education, social welfare and advocacy of human improvement. It is a non-partisan organization. Within the larger objective of obtaining universal peace so that a better world can be created to serve all mankind, the Council seeks to spread knowledge about and promote support for the United Nations. It presently operates through 37 affiliates in 33 countries, with a membership of approximately 1.5 million women. The affiliates, although autonomous, must adhere to the by-laws and resolutions of the parent organization. The Council holds Triennial Conventions, and there are regional meetings during the interim years, i.e. the European Committee, the Latin American Committee and the North American Committee. The international headquarters is situated in the country of the President, who may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms.

The International Council of Jewish Women has had consultative status, category II, since 1964 with the Economic and Social Council, with permanent representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The Council is also accredited to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with representation in New York and Geneva, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with representation in Paris. The Council is also accredited to the Council of Europe and maintains a permanent representative at Strasbourg.

The International Council of Jewish Women is supportive of programmes and projects through the services of trained volunteers at both international and national levels and concentrates its efforts on international relations, social and community welfare, education, human rights and disarmament. The Council functions as the central representative body, defining policy for its affiliates and directing affiliate activity towards co-operative effort with United Nations agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations. It urges, at all times, the dissemination of information to motivate public opinion. Committed to the aims and purposes of the United Nations, the Council acts as a liaison between the United Nations and its affiliates, circulates reports on aspects of United Nations operations which fall within the purview of its by-laws, supplying information and materials and requesting responses on local action taken. Thus there exists a dual system of reportage. Annual directives embodying the guidelines for the observance of designated Years, are sent to all affiliates: i.e. for the International Year of Literacy, International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, International Year of the Child, International Year of Peace (for which the International Council of Jewish Women was awarded the "Peace Messenger" award in 1987), International Year for the Disabled, International Year for Youth etc. Directives and Calls for Action are circulated for affiliates to urge their national Governments to implement United Nations conventions, declarations and resolutions, to supply information solicited by the various commissions of the Economic and Social Council and to hold special meetings to commemorate United Nations Day, Human Rights Day, etc.

Representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women attend regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the Population Commission , the Disarmament Committee, and the International Labour Conference. Representatives have also attended the World Assembly on Aging, and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi 1985).

All representatives of the International Council of Jewish Women are active participants in the non-governmental community. In New York the representative to UNICEF serves on the editorial board of Action for Children - a publication - and is a member of the working group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Two representatives serve on the working group on Intergenerational Affairs and also on the NGO Committee of the University for Peace. Two representatives are members of the NGO Committee on Youth, two serve on the NGO Committee on the Family, and all serve on the Committee on the Decade for Women. In both New York and Geneva, there are representatives on the NGO Committee on Human Rights. In Geneva the representative served as English language secretary and was the vice-chairman of the NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women and the convenor of the Working Group on Women and Employment. An alternate serves on the Working Group established by the UNICEF/NGO Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Geneva. Also in Geneva the representative of the Council serves on the Board of the NGO Committee on Development. In Vienna the representative is treasurer of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, and also serves on the NGO Committees on Aging and Youth. As members of these NGO committees, the representatives of the Council have assisted in the preparation of Statements for submission to the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions and have made interventions before these bodies.

The International Council of Jewish Women publishes a semi-annual Newsletter (in English and Spanish) and much information relative to the work of the United Nations is reported therein. At each of the organization's Triennial Conventions, one session is devoted to the United Nations and its achievements, and the activities of its bodies, agencies and commissions is reported in detail. Topical statements relative to current issues are presented for consideration and approval. Matters that are assured special attention at each session are: women's issues and the need for their participation at all levels of society, concern for the aging, the disabled, the mentally retarded, care for children and youth, the juvenile justice system, disarmament, environments, literacy, peace and the human rights of humankind generally.

Although the International Council of Jewish Women does not initiate and develop projects under its own direction, it proposes and encourages broad affiliate activity, alone and in conjunction with like-minded agencies and organizations, thus serving as a catalyst for national and local efforts. A partial list of interventions made is given below.

Interventions, Geneva, 1987 to present

Commission on Human Rights, forty-third session (1987), item 12: Statement on the question of the right to leave one's country and return to it

_____, item 22: Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination based on religion or belief

_____, item 11: Written statement related to the promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, thirty-ninth session, 1987: Statement related to peace

Commission on Human Rights, forty-fourth session (1988), items 21 and 23: Statements related to extremist ideologies and religious intolerance

_____, item 12: Statement related to violations of human rights in any part of the world and statement on women's rights

_____: Joint statement by several NGOs on the working methods of the Sub-Commission

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, fortieth session (1988), item 13: Statement on acceptance of international instruments

_____, item 15 (d): Joint statement on prevention of discrimination and protection of women

Economic and Social Council, second regular session (1987), items 7 and 15: Joint statement on effective participation and integration of women in the development process

Commission on Human Rights, forty-fifth session (1989), item 8: Joint statement related to economic, social, and cultural rights and dealing with the question of extreme poverty and human rights

_____, item 20: Written statement on the rights of minorities

_____: Joint written statement on the status of women in the development process

_____, item 13: Statement related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

_____: Joint statement by NGOs on the role and status of the NGOs in consultative status at the United Nations: this was distributed to all members of the Commission

_____, item 20: Written statement on rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

International Labour Conference, seventy-sixth session, Committee on the Right to Work: Statement recommending new standards to take advantage of scientific and technical progress

Economic and Social Council, second regular session (1989), item 7: Joint statement on effective mobilization and integration of women in development

42. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

(Category I)

One of the primary objectives of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) is to foster co-operation between its members and the United Nations in matters of humanitarian assistance and development. In fact, ICVA acts as the principal liaison body between certain United Nations agencies and the non-governmental organizations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

ICVA enjoys very close relations with UNHCR and delivers statements on behalf of NGOs to the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. Between 1986 and 1989, the Chair of ICVA's Working Group on Refugees and Migration participated in the Nansen Committee of UNHCR, which awards the medal for outstanding service to refugees, normally on a yearly basis.

ICVA also works together with UNHCR and other affected organizations of the United Nations system in organizing meetings on topical issues. For example, in early September 1989, ICVA, UNHCR and UNDP co-sponsored and organized a Consultation on Uprooted People and Development. In April 1990, ICVA organized, with UNHCR, a workshop on Information Aspects of Refugee Work. ICVA also participated in annual meetings with UNHCR in the framework of the UNHCR/NGO Consultative Group on International Protection, and it jointly organized with that Office, the UNHCR/NGO Consultative Group on Refugee Operations.

Since 1988, ICVA has seconded its adviser on institutional development to assist UNHCR's Training Service in developing management programmes for the staff of UNHCR and its operational partners.

During the period, ICVA participated in a number of international conferences as well as in their preparation, in close co-operation with UNHCR with which it worked to improve the input from the NGO community. Examples of these conferences include the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (SARRED) and the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA).

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

In the early 1980s, ICVA and UNRWA jointly organized and sponsored a series of consultations to examine the ways in which NGO services to Palestinian refugees could be improved. In the period under review, after various preparatory meetings between UNRWA and the ICVA secretariat and between ICVA members and local NGOs in the Middle East, a third consultation was held in February 1986 at Amman, Jordan.

Throughout 1986 and 1987, ICVA and UNRWA organized emergency meetings in Lebanon with concerned NGOs. In addition, the idea of a fourth consultation was

pursued by ICVA and UNRWA on the specific problems in the West Bank and Gaza. Political considerations prevented UNRWA from co-sponsoring the meeting organized by ICVA in East Jerusalem in March 1989, but UNRWA representatives attended and met with a wide range of local and international NGOs.

United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

In addition to regular participation in disaster information meetings, and the development of close exchanges on certain problem areas, such as Lebanon, ICVA also co-operated with UNDRO in the establishment of a data base in the United Nations International Emergency Network (UNIENET) on NGOs, which provides humanitarian relief in natural disasters. An ICVA staff person sits on the UNIENET Board. ICVA assisted UNDRO to organize a consultation with NGOs in Geneva in March 1990 and ICVA's Executive Director co-chaired this meeting.

Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA)

Since the closing of OEOA, ICVA has made representations to the Secretary-General on different occasions for its reprieve. ICVA has since continued to co-ordinate with the Director for Emergencies in Africa and the mechanisms set up to monitor ongoing and potential emergency situations under the responsibility of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions.

The World Bank

In 1981, ICVA was involved in the establishment of the World Bank/NGO Committee which was originally designed to develop new approaches for Bank-NGO co-operation, review instances of such co-operation with a view to replication and expansion, consider means to improve information exchange between the two parties, and undertake the planning of area and sector meetings among World Bank and NGO staff.

The Committee currently has 26 NGO members and 11 Bank members. Since 1984, NGO Committee members have, in turn, identified and organized themselves as the NGO Working Group on the World Bank for which ICVA continues to host the NGO secretariat, servicing Committee and NGO Working Group meetings, following up on decisions taken during these meetings and maintaining regular contact with Committee members. Moreover, since 1987, the NGO Working Group on the World Bank has formally been a specialized working group within the ICVA structure.

During the Committee's early years, discussion centred on the promotion of Bank-NGO collaboration in project implementation and of direct World Bank financing of NGO projects. Gradually, discussion broadened to include global development issues and Bank policies. Since 1985, NGO efforts have concentrated on increasing and improving the quality of policy dialogue on issues such as food security, poverty alleviation, debt, the social impact of structural adjustment, access to information, popular participation and the environment.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Through its Sub-Group on Food Issues, ICVA has maintained working relations with IFAD. In November 1986, ICVA participated in a meeting in Rome with IFAD, in which IFAD/NGO contact group was established to follow-up on possibilities for joint collaboration. ICVA further participated in IFAD/NGO contact group meetings in May 1987 and March 1988; in the latter meeting IFAD's "Staff guidelines for IFAD/NGO co-operation" were distributed. ICVA reviewed the guidelines and submitted comments to IFAD. ICVA also discussed food policy issues with IFAD in the context of the ICVA Development Forum held at Rome in March 1988.

World Food Programme (WFP)

ICVA was invited in mid-1986 by WFP to take part in an evaluation mission on the Thai/Cambodian border, with the specific task of assessing the effectiveness of NGO involvement and co-ordination (a concerned member agency participated in the mission). ICVA also discussed food policy issues with WFP in the context of the ICVA Development Forum (Rome, March 1988).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

ICVA has co-operated with UNDP on a number of humanitarian issues, essentially in connection with the problem of assistance to displaced populations. Thus, the co-operation with UNHCR (referred to above) in connection with the Consultation on Uprooted and Development; the UNDP support to NGO participation in an inter-agency mission to Namibia to assess NGO capacity in the country in mid-1989; and the indirect co-operation with UNDP at various international conferences such as SARRED, CIREFCA (see above).

ICVA co-operates closely with the NGO Division of UNDP and is currently implementing a component of UNDP's "Strengthening Collaboration Between Governments, NGOs and UNDP in Africa" programme.

In addition, ICVA has begun communicating with UNDP on sustainable development issues. In November 1989, ICVA received a personal endorsement from the UNDP Administrator, for the ICVA international policy statement "Making common cause internationally", calling on NGOs to co-operate across the sectors of development, environment and population. In April 1990, ICVA will submit a public statement to UNDP (and other intergovernmental organizations) advocating ecologically sustainable development strategies.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

In 1989, ICVA intensified working relations with UNFPA in an effort to bring population factors more directly to bear on ICVA's discussion of sustainable development issues. In November 1989, ICVA received a UNFPA grant to launch the second edition of the policy statement "Making common cause internationally" and, in December 1989, a representative of UNFPA participated as panellist at the ICVA General Assembly in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

United Nations Office at Vienna, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

In 1989, ICVA began establishing contacts with the United Nations Office at Vienna with a view to promoting women's integration in development planning and, in particular, in decision-making structures of NGOs and intergovernmental agencies. In March 1989, ICVA submitted a report on the situation of women in Geneva-based organizations to the thirty-third session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna). In March 1990, a statement was submitted to the thirty-fourth session calling for women's equality in political participation and decision-making, and recommending specific measures for submission to the Economic and Social Council. Such statements will henceforth be submitted on an annual basis.

Other United Nations agencies

ICVA maintained working relations with other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Food Council and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

United Nations Conferences

In early 1986, ICVA was involved in organizing the NGO input to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Situation in Africa, in co-operation with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service. A parallel special event for African NGOs was set up at the time of the special session and an NGO statement co-ordinated by ICVA was presented to the special session in May 1986.

In 1987 and 1988, ICVA also prepared for NGO participation in the United Nations Conference on the Human Dimensions of Africa's Recovery and Development and in the United Nations/NGLS Conference on "Africa: Four Years On".

ICVA is currently involved in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and is in contact with the Secretary-General of this Conference.

Commission on Human Rights

In October 1989, ICVA decided to play a more active role in the Commission on Human Rights and a consensus statement was delivered on behalf of its member agencies in March 1990.

43. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND ADDICTIONS (ICAA)

(Category II)

The objectives of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) are to reduce and prevent the harmful effects resulting from the use of drugs and alcohol. It organizes international conferences, symposia and expert groups as well as conducting training programmes for health and other professionals on drug and alcohol problems, particularly in developing countries.

Substantive contributions made to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies through oral and written statements

Statements were made by ICAA at the annual regular and special sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs during the period under review. The statements reflected the activities of ICAA supportive of various resolutions of that Commission, in particular in the field of reduction of demand for illicit drugs.

Consultations with United Nations bodies and with the Secretariat

Ongoing consultations with the Division on Narcotic Drugs was arranged in regular intervals with the appropriate officers of the Division. Frequent consultations took place also between the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and ICAA's representatives.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

ICAA co-operates closely with the Division on Narcotic Drugs, and with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) for which it is an executing agency, in the implementation of the Economic and Social Council resolution 2065 (LXII) entitled "Special attention to be devoted to African countries in the preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", by assisting African countries in developing manpower skills. To that effect a training course for primary health care personnel was established in Nigeria in 1981. The courses are running on an annual basis and are open for primary health care professionals from the West African region. Similar training courses are also being organized in the East African region as well as in French speaking African countries. In response to the resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the need for assessment of the extent of drug use and abuse in African countries a three-year assessment and research programme in rural and urban areas of Nigeria has been completed.

Through its participation in the NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs, ICAA also has regular consultations with the United Nations Office at Vienna. It has also

close collaborative relationships with the World Health Organization (WHO), with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Participation in conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations

ICAA was represented and participated actively in the following meetings:

1986

Ninth special session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

First Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and other HONLEA meetings

1987

Thirty-second session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

1988

Tenth special session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1989

Thirty-third session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Regional Workshops on the Utilization of Community Resources for the Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse

Preparation of papers and other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or the Secretariat

ICAA has regularly submitted reports of its activities at the request of the Division on Narcotic Drugs to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions which call for a response from non-governmental organizations (i.e. action at international, regional and national levels

In addition to the information supplied earlier on co-operation with United Nations bodies, ICAA has initiated and completed a major international project entitled "Demand Reduction in Practice: Innovative Approaches". The objective of

the project is to provide analytical information on practical implementation on national and regional levels of the demand reduction plans outlined by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, implementation of world plans of action, seminars, studies, etc.

ICAA took an active role in the preparation and conducting of the Interregional Conference on the Involvement of NGOs in Prevention and Reduction of the Demand for Drugs, held at Stockholm in 1986. Following this meeting, an NGO Forum was held in connection with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna in 1987.

Dissemination of information on activities of the United Nations through articles, special reports, inclusion of United Nations issues on work programmes and in conferences and major meetings etc.

ICAA has widely publicized the necessity to commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, on 26 June, each year.

The activities of the Division on Narcotic Drugs and that of the Commission, as well as of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) have been given special attention in various meetings organized by ICAA, inter alia, the annual meetings of the Institutes on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence 1986, 1987 and 1989 and the thirty-fifth International Congress on Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1988.

Since 1987, during the annual international meetings of the organization special workshops were set up to give attention to the importance to the prevention of AIDS among IV drug abusers.

Apart from special sessions to acquaint participants with the activities of the United Nations, the representative of the Division of Narcotic Drugs had the opportunity to establish direct contact with participants.

Through the quarterly newsletter (ICAA News) regular information on the United Nations activities is disseminated to a large professional public.

44. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES

(Category II)

The member organizations of the International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (INTERCO) are actively involved with United Nations organizations and other voluntary agencies. They administer a budget of approximately $225 million in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa, serving over 500,000 individuals throughout the world in the field of social assistance, vocational training, education, agricultural assistance, economic rehabilitation, health services, emigration, resettlement and related sectors, primarily for Jewish communities.

The American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), a member of INTERCO, continues with its work in the field of relief and development programmes. In implementing the programmes AJDC has worked closely with United Nations agencies. The International Red Cross, the United States Agency for International Development, the Christian Relief and Development Agency and other voluntary agencies.

The Ethiopian drought relief programme, initiated in 1986 by AJDC, now includes medical assistance and training of community health workers. In conjunction with the United States Agency for International Development (AID), the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, the Christian Relief and Development Agency and the Rich Foundation, AJDC operates a medical programme of integrated health services (sanitation, nutritional and rehabilitation, pre-natal and post-natal services, well and sick child care, control of diarrheal diseases and family planning). This programme will be passed to the Ministry of Health after two years. In addition to the above programmes AJDC also operated water and agricultural development projects, reforestation and grain grinding mills.

AJDC programmes world wide in the last four years have included: relief and welfare, care and maintenance of transmigrants, health services, education, manpower development and services to the aged.

The International Development Programme was created in 1986 to respond to national disasters and the need for long range development projects in under-privileged communities. AJDC-IDP undertake recovery and rehabilitation projects in co-operation with governmental and international agencies, foundations and non-sectarian sources such as:

Rehabilitation center for children in Armenia

Airlift of Armenian amputees to Israel for surgery and prostheses

A day-care project in Kenya with UNICEF

A dental project in Morocco in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other agencies

Eye treatment project in Zimbabwe in conjunction with the agricultural and rural authority

The Jewish Colonization Association, a member organization of INTERCO devoted to the resettlement and training of Jewish immigrants transferring from one country to another, is heavily involved in agricultural training, primarily in Israel, and provides funds for research in agricultural development.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), a specialized migration agency of INTERCO, participates in all efforts to move migrants and refugees in a manner designed to make this action as smooth as possible, bearing in mind the humanitarian and psychological problems involved in the displacement of individuals or groups of people. Although a sectarian agency, HIAS activities are not limited to the resettlement of members of the Jewish faith. In effect, HIAS is also active in the programme for the resettlement of Indo-Chinese, Afghanis, Ethiopian and Cubans in the United States. HIAS works closely with the Offices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) at Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Athens, as well as with the International Organization for Migration and with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The World ORT Union (ORT), a member of INTERCO, has implemented over 200 projects in 54 developing countries in the field of technical assistance, including vocational and technical education, agricultural and rural infrastructure and transportation systems. It serves as a technical consultant to various specialized agencies in the United Nations, especially with the United Nations Development Programme, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank and the European Economic Community, and is a consultant to many Governments on technical assistance. In addition to the technical assistance programme, ORT operates technical high schools and colleges in 30 countries, with a student body of over 200,000. ORT educators work to prepare students to meet the challenges of the world-wide technical revolution. It has special programmes to assist children and adults with special educational needs.

INTERCO, as a co-ordinating body of a group of social service agencies, a humanitarian group of agencies whose aims are parallel to those of many United Nations organizations, in carrying out its goals works in tandem with the goals of the United Nations. INTERCO regularly attends and participates in meetings of the UNHCR, WHO, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations agencies.

At regular statutory meetings of INTERCO, twice yearly, the programmes of the member organizations are reviewed. In so doing, INTERCO seeks to implement relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions of its competent bodies having a bearing on the specific areas of activities of INTERCO members.

45. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE

(Category I)

The International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) is a generalist body, concerned with all aspects of social welfare and social development issues. The organization is a bridge between voluntary and governmental sectors from the grassroot to the international level and an agent for their mutual co-operation and co-ordination. ICSW functions as a unique open forum for the free exchange and articulation of national, regional and international welfare concerns. ICSW is made up of 80 national committees and 23 specialized international welfare and development organizations.

The main objectives of ICSW are to foster and promote social development on a global basis; to define social needs and to create and stimulate awareness for these needs; to further understanding for the interrelatedness of social issues.

Throughout the period under report the organization's representatives attended and reported on meetings of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commissions for Social Development and on Human Rights, in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

The three major areas of co-operation between ICSW and the United Nations and its specialized agencies are outlined in the following paragraphs:

Active involvement in United Nations programmes and events

ICSW consulted closely with the United Nations in the preparing of the Inter-regional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in 1987. ICSW compiled a booklet on "Key social issues" for delegates and participants at this event and furthermore chaired the NGO parallel panel on "Non-governmental action in social welfare: prospects and problems".

ICSW has been closely involved with preparations for the International Year of the Family. In 1986 it disseminated a comprehensive questionnaire on this topic to its members, and on subsequent evaluation presented this to the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. ICSW has worked on a study of pertinent family references in documents of major United Nations events and programmes of the last decade and has published a check-list for activities to be held at national/regional/international levels for an effective International Year of the Family. It co-operates in publishing the quarterly newsletter, Families International.

The Secretary-General of ICSW participated at the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the Commission for Social Development, at which official ICSW statements were presented on increased effectiveness of co-ordination and co-operation between the Government and the NGO sector.

The ICSW Secretary-General was invited to give a keynote speech on behalf of the NGO sector at the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development, at Vienna, in 1989.

In the context of the Review and Appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, ICSW contributed to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women by compiling and publishing a booklet on Women, Their Vital Role in Development, which featured responses of ICSW national members to a questionnaire aimed at identifying how the strategies have been implemented at the local/national level. Further, ICSW prepared a workshop on Women and Access to Development and co-operated on a Joint NGO statement to the Commission on "Women and education: eradication of illiteracy".

On the issue of AIDS, ICSW co-operated with the Global Programme on AIDS of WHO by contacting its National Committees in Africa to identify experts and contact persons for referral to WHO. Direct links were established between ICSW members and WHO/GPA country and field level representatives.

ICSW co-operated on a joint NGO statement to the Commission on Human Rights regarding the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Key membership and leadership in NGO/United Nations groupings

Representatives of ICSW have held office on the NGO Committee on UNICEF throughout the quadrennial period. In this capacity the organization has been involved with planning and organizing the annual NGO Forums parallel to the UNICEF Executive Board Meetings in New York. ICSW is particularly involved with the working groups on "A World Child Strategy", "Street Children" and the Working Group on AIDS. It is also an active member of the Field Level Relations Group and co-operated on a recent publication of a brochure "Working together for children". ICSW co-sponsored the massive concerted effort to promote the Facts for Life booklet with UNICEF/WHO/UNESCO in a world-wide effort to save the lives of millions of children in the developing world.

In Geneva, the ICSW representative is president of the NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women, and in this capacity has been the co-ordinator for health issues at the NGO Forum parallel to the 1985 Nairobi Women's Conference and has been one of the organizers for the NGO Women's Consultation in early 1990.

Since 1985, the ICSW Secretary-General has been the chairperson of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Family, co-ordinating the work of seven specific working groups, and has prepared three international seminars held at the United Nations Office at Vienna. ICSW is also active on the NGO Committee on the Family in New York formerly chairing this group.

The International Council is also a member of the following groupings: NGO Primary Health Care Group; the NGO Ad Hoc Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the DPI/NGO Executive Committee; NGO Committee on Aging; and the NGO Committee on the United Nations Decade for Women.

Compilation of regular information on United Nations programmes and events

Throughout the reporting period the ICSW General Secretariat has given news coverage to United Nations concerns, developments, programmes and events. The quarterly ICSW international newsletter contains up to four pages every issue on United Nations matters: some examples include special features on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (throughout 1987), the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and the WHO overall programme "Health for All by the Year 2000"; briefs on the annual UNICEF State of the World's Children report; International Literacy Year; the fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the State of the World Population report; environment issues and reports from deliberations of the United Nations General Assembly. A number of "Special information papers" on specific United Nations issues were prepared and disseminated, e.g. on the thirty-first session of the Commission for Social Development; on women's issues and on preparations for the International Year of the Family. Attention is also drawn to the involvement with United Nations issues at the biennial ICSW world conferences: Tokyo 1986, Berlin 1988 and Marrakech 1990. The Tokyo Conference focused on strengthening the family as an important contribution to social development; anchoring ICSW's concern and expertise on the issue which will be coming up for international debate and action in 1994 and providing valuable information from national level. The Berlin Conference with its theme "Law, Social Welfare, and Social Development" referred to such areas of United Nations concern as human rights; women; elderly; health; the disabled. The Conference in preparation during the latter part of the period under report, Marrakech 1990, will focus on local development and will be especially relevant for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, environment issues, health issues and International Literacy Year. Representatives of United Nations organizations have been present and contributed to the programme of the ICSW conferences; for example, the Conference Chairman for the Marrakech Conference is the former head of the International Labour Organisation.

46. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES

(Category II)

The International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) is an international non-governmental organization set up by heads of population and family planning programmes and selected management institutes in developing countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean. ICOMP aims to contribute to the solution of population problems by improving primary health care and family planning programme management. Among its activities for promoting the development and application of management skills and modern management practices in primary health care and family planning programmes are support for research, training and consultancy services to developing countries, and assistance through the Institutional Development Assistance Project (IDAP). General and project support during the period 1986 was provided by UNFPA, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC); the Foundation for International Training (FIT); the Hewlett Foundation; the Norwegian Ministry of Development Co-operation; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development; the Packard Foundation; and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). ICOMP members also made contributions. The budgets available for 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 were respectively, $US735,121, $893,823, $246,564 and $1,133,000.

Participation in meetings and conferences

ICOMP has attended the annual NGO consultative meetings organized by UNFPA at Geneva, meetings on family at Vienna and the NGO consultations organized by UNICEF in New York. ICOMP's Executive Director attended the Population Forum (UNFPA) at Amsterdam in November 1989. ICOMP has also assisted in the implementation of the United Nations World Population Plan of Action and received the United Nations "Peace Messenger" Award in September 1987. The Eleventh ICOMP International Conference was held at Beijing from 2 to 9 May 1988 with the attendance of 75 participants and observers: 24 cases were submitted on the theme "Strategic management of population programmes". Two volumes on the Conference have been published. The 1990 Conference is scheduled to be held on 26-30 November 1990 in Istanbul on the theme "Strategy of quality service delivery in family planning".

Co-operation with United Nations bodies

The ICOMP-executed South Asian Management Programme (SAMP), covering Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, commenced from July 1986 with an estimated budget of $1.5 million. The project is jointly funded by UNFPA and the Government of the Netherlands. The programmes consist of two projects in Pakistan and one each in India and Bangladesh. Comprising both country components and regional activities, the objective of the project is to improve the management of primary health care and family planning programmes in selected areas. Regional activities are aimed at

improving the transfer of inter-country management experiences. ICOMP has also executed the UNFPA-funded Viet Nam Family Planning project during 1987-1989.

Other relevant activities

The ICOMP Leadership and Management Development for Women programme covers seven countries in Asia, three in Africa and one in Latin America. Its focus is on the development of leadership and management skills for women. The programme began in 1985 and now has a budget of approximately $US250,000 per year. Two workshops were held at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI): the first on computer skills and the second on project management during 1988-1989 for Eastern and West Africa. One workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in 1988 on project management for Asian countries in which the ICOMP women's programme operates. The ICOMP programme in community participation has developed 15 research cases from six Asian countries as a phase I activity. The phase II activity will move into training for more effective community involvement in family planning activities during 1990/91.

ICOMP organized six regional training workshops during 1989; two in Asia in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of India and the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; for Eastern and Southern Africa at Esami (Arusha); for Western Africa at Accra, at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA); for francophone Africa at Dakar, at the Centre Africain d'Etudes supériores en gestion (CESAG); and for Latin America at Caracas, at the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA). The annual expenditure is about $240,000 for these training workshops.

The Institutional Development Assistance Programme (IDAP) continues in Asia with support to the Centre for Population Management and Research (CPMR) in the Institute of Business Administration, Dhaka, Bangladesh; the School of Public Health, Hanoi; and the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. IDAP is operating in six institutes in sub-Saharan Africa, namely, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA); the Sudan Fertility Control Association (SFCA), Khartoum; the Centre for Management Development (CMD), Lagos, Nigeria; the Centre Africain d'études supérieures en gestion (CESAG), Dakar, Senegal; the National Population Council, Cairo; and the African Parliamentarian Council on Population and Development (APCPD), Harare. The projects aim at developing the research and training capabilities of the institutes in health and family planning management.

ICOMP publications, during 1989, which were disseminated to members and institutions world wide, have included the launching of a periodical, Population Manager: ICOMP Review; publication of two books on strategic management of population programmes; the quarterly newsletter Feedback; and numerous reports and occasional papers.

47. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND PLANNING

(Category II)

The International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) is a professional organization, dealing mainly with matters related to human settlements.

The IFHP permanent representative with the United Nations in New York has attended a number of the briefing sessions for NGOs at United Nations Headquarters and the World Bank at Washington, D.C.

The various IFHP expert committees and special interest groups have organized a number of working meetings, all dealing with subjects falling under the heading of "Human Settlements": urban development and management; housing; transportation; environment; non-urban areas; urban and building climatology; and woman's perspective in planning.

IFHP has extensive contacts on Human Settlements questions in developing countries via two regional NGOs: "Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing" (Asia and Pacific region) and "Sociedad Interamericana de Planificacion - SIAP".

IFHP is a member of the Habitat International Council (HIC) and of the NGO Committee on Human Settlements.

At yearly international IFHP Congresses, the themes always refer to fairly specific human settlements questions, for instance:

1984 Berlin: "Revitalisation of inner city areas"

1985 Budapest: "Improvement of post-war housing estates"

1986 Malmö (Sweden): (a) "Housing, care and service for the elderly"

(b) "Local planning for increased employment"

Adelaide (South Australia): "Innovations in housing and planning"

1987 Seville (Spain) (International Congress): "Modern housing and planning policies for historical cities"

1988 The Hague (Jubilee and thirty-ninth World Congress): "New approaches to housing and planning: looking forward after 75 years of IFHP"

1989 Chiba (Chiba prefecture, Japan) (International Congress): "The changing roles for the public and private sectors in urban development"

IFHP is furthermore at present preparing the following meetings, to be held in 1990:

April 24-27	Amsterdam: NWR/IFHP International Conference "Quality of urban living: the challenge for non-profit housing"
May	Study tour to the Baltic Republics in the USSR: (Helsinki-Estonia-Latvia-Lithuania-Leningrad-Helsinki)
June	Seminar and study tour "Polish countryside and small towns" (Warsaw-Radziejowice-Kazimierz-Lowicz-Zelazowa Wola-Warsaw)
August 6-9	Tampere, Finland: IFHP International Conference "New uses of old industrial buildings and complexes"
September 12-15	Stockholm/Helsinki: IFHP Conference "Underground planning and mapping"
September 24-28	Dublin: Fortieth IFHP World Congress "Development policies for rural areas, small towns and urban regions"
1990/91	In the course of 1990/91: Three seminars (Birmingham, Stuttgart and Barcelona), together forming the Advanced Seminar Series on "Management of urban development"

IFHP has through its representatives co-operated closely with: the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Geneva; the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris; and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris.

IFHP is at present strengthening its contacts with the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France), and with the European Communities (Brussels, Belgium).

48. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

(Category I)

The International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW) was founded in 1930 to bring together business and professional women in all parts of the world regardless of race, language or religion. Its purpose is to work for equal opportunities for all women in economic, civil and political life in every country, with the elimination of discrimination based on sex. It aims to encourage education and occupational training and to improve the status of women and increase employment opportunities at all levels. During the last four years, members have been added from 11 countries, most of which are in developing areas of the world.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings

IFBPW maintains permanent representatives to the Economic and Social Council and its commissions in New York, Geneva and Vienna, who attend meetings and work with the Secretariat in each location. They participated in the May meeting in New York and the July meeting at Geneva, of the Economic and Social Council, each year from 1986 to 1989. Representatives have attended sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women each year, at Vienna and New York from 1986 to 1989 and of the Commission on Human Rights in January and March 1990 in Geneva. They have attended also some of the meetings of the Committee on Social Development in 1987 at Vienna, and of the Population Committee in 1989, in New York.

Consultative status has been granted to IFBPW by some of the specialized agencies. Representatives have been appointed in Paris to work with UNESCO; in Geneva to work with ILO and WHO; and in Vienna to work with UNIDO. In each location, representatives have attended the annual conference or assembly and worked on special programmes related to women and the conditions under which they work and live.

Work with the regional commissions has been of special interest to affiliates in each region. Meetings have been attended each year and programmes participated in, which relate to training, health and employment opportunities. Representatives at Addis Ababa work with ECA, in Paris with ECE, at Bangkok with ESCAP and at Santiago with ECLA. Other representatives attended meetings of the UNICEF Board in 1988 and in 1989 Forums and special programmes in New York; the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in New York and Vienna from 1987 to 1989. Reports of all meetings attended by IFBPW representatives, with recommendations for national and local action, are made available to affiliates through the monthly circular, U.N. Notes, and the magazine Widening Horizons.

Many statements have been circulated on issues being considered by various United Nations bodies. Most important to IFBPW were those to the Commission on the Status of Women, as follows:

Thirty-first session (Vienna), on item 3, Review and Appraisal (E/CN.6/1986/NGO/7); item 6, Role of Women in Development (E/CN.6/1986/NGO/2);

Thirty-second session (New York), item 3, Economic contribution of women's unpaid labour (E/CN.6/1987/NGO/6);

Thirty-third session (Vienna), item, National Machinery (E/CN.6/1988/NGO/1); item 5 (b), Implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies (E/CN.6/1988/NGO/18); item 6, Discrimination against women (E/CN.6/1988/NGO/15);

Thirty-fourth session (Vienna), item 5 (a), Equality in economic and social participation (E/CN.6/1989/NGO/7); item 5 (b), Women in Development (E/CN.6/1989/NGO/5).

A joint oral statement was made on reduction of illicit drugs to the Conference on Drug Abuse in Vienna on 11 September 1988.

Some conferences and special events participated in included the Conference on Disarmament, 1988 in New York; the International Conference on the Relationship between disarmament and development, 1987 in New York; Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987, New York; and Nairobi on Health Education (1987). Special events include the International Year of Peace (1986) with the "Peace Messenger" award accorded to IFBPW in 1986 and to the Pakistan Federation in 1988; the Fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December in New York; the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in 1987; the UNIDO Consultation on Human Resources Development in Industry, in 1988 at Vienna; Literacy Day, 8 September 1988 in New York; UNICEF Consultation on AIDS, October 1988.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

During 1988 and 1989, plans were made in co-operation with UNESCO for the observance of World Literacy Year 1990, as part of the Sixtieth Anniversary of IFBPW. UNESCO and the Literacy Year were featured in the September 1989 issue of IFBPW magazine. Special projects, such as the Adult Literacy Center at Karachi, were initiated in Nepal, Zambia, Ghana, Panama, Brazil, the Bahamas and Costa Rica. A project has been furthered through the UNESCO Co-action Programme in co-operation with four other international organizations. Money was raised to build a hospital and nurses training school in SaPoz, Mexico. The cornerstone was laid 15 July 1988. Full operation of the hospital and school in 1990 will make possible service to 60 surrounding communities which lack health service.

A World Trade Seminar was held in co-operation with IFM and the Import-Export Bank in the Bahamas in 1989. It was attended by 35 women from different parts of the world. Women traders from Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Germany helped participants to evaluate the changing framework within which trade is being carried on and ways in which it can be increased to improve living standards. A world Trade Directory of women traders was published in February 1989.

A seminar, in co-operation with UNIFEM, was held at Accra, Ghana, on 10-13 November 1988, on Leadership Training. It was attended by 40 women from 9 African countries. A series of workshops were organized by the Kenya Federation in co-operation with ILO during 1988 and 1989, at Nairobi, Kenya, on small businesses.

Other relevant activities

Resolutions adopted during the quadrennial by the various United Nations bodies relating to the objectives of IFBPW were recommended for action by national and local affiliates. They were discussed in workshops during the 1987 and 1989 Congress and made known through IFBPW publications. The IFBPW Committee has recommended that United Nations resolutions on education, employment, health and legislation be incorporated in their biennial programmes, which then are featured at national conventions, reaching members in every local club. United Nations resolutions relating to the implementation of the forward-looking strategies and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women continue to be emphasized. Newly before the 1987 Congress was a call for ratification of ILO Convention 156 on child care and family responsibilities.

UNIFEM became an independent body in 1985. The General Assembly, in 1986, accepted a report 40/104, and asked full support for UNIFEM. The IFBPW Congress in 1989, asked affiliates to work with national UNIFEM committees and secure funding by all Governments.

Environment was a new subject introduced at the 1989 IFBPW Congress, with request for implementation of the many resolutions adopted at the first regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council. Action is being reported as plans are made for participation in the 1992 Conference on Environment in Brazil.

49. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS (IFS)

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers (IFS) is an international network of community centres and neighbourhood houses, linking settlement houses with other community agencies throughout the world. It was founded in 1926. Its members comprise national and regional federations, as well as individual community centres, with individuals serving as associate members. Its headquarters are currently based in Birmingham, United Kingdom, where the Secretary General is located. Its structure includes a General Council, elected by its total membership, which meets every two years, and an Executive Committee, elected by the General Council, which meets at least twice a year. It periodically holds international conferences in different member countries and, in interim years, international seminars. These meetings are designed to stimulate exchange of information and promote practical co-operation for peace and social justice and support community activities on behalf of people in need. The regular budget of IFS is based primarily on the dues paid by members, and a small number of gifts from foundations and individuals. Expenses for conferences and seminars are met from registration fees and host agencies or Governments.

Conferences

In 1986 IFS held a conference in New York City with the theme of "Peace in the Community". A workshop, which met at the United Nations, attended by delegations from every continent, provided an opportunity to celebrate the United Nations International Year of Peace (1986) and to inform the IFS membership of other United Nations activities, such as the work of the International Centre for Housing and Shelter, which are of particular concern to IFS programmes. One result of the workshop was the naming of IFS as a "Peace Messenger".

The XV Conference of IFS, in 1988, was held at West Berlin, with as its central theme, "Settlements as Bridges between Cultures: Social and Cultural Work with Immigrants and Refugees as a Challenge for Community and Neighborhood Work". Over 350 persons from 34 countries attended the Conference. They came from all the continents, and from developing and industrialized countries alike, some more concerned with multi-cultural issues and some with immigration and refugee problems. A number of resolutions adopted by the Conference bore directly upon the United Nations. One dealt with the question of Eritrean refugees and their rights to self-determination. This resolution was brought to the attention of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Another, brought both to the Centre for Human Rights and UNHCR was concerned more generally with the plight of refugees, while a third, dealing with opposition to apartheid and support of sanction, was submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid. (A copy of the report of the Berlin Conference, in English, French and German, was deposited in the United Nations Library.)

One result of the Berlin Conference was a fact-finding delegation, headed by the Berlin Minister for Health and Social Affairs and comprising 13 government officials, social workers and educators, organized under the auspices of IFS, which visited the United Nations in March 1989 and met with appropriate officials of the Centre for Human Rights and UNDP. The group was made aware of the role that international non-governmental organizations in status with the Economic and Social Council can play at the United Nations. (They were particularly concerned with third world projects and programmes affecting "newcomers", such as Turkish workers in Berlin.)

Participation in United Nations meetings

IFS has been represented at all of the New York meetings of the Economic and Social Council and at most of the Geneva meetings during the 1986-1989 period and has kept its affiliates informed of those items of concern to the settlement house movement. It has also attended the meetings of the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women (CEDAW), the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament (and its Preparatory Committee) and the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. It participates regularly in sessions of the UNICEF Executive Board. IFS has sent delegations to each of the Annual Conferences organized by the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations and used the occasion to bring the work of the United Nations in the fields covered by the Conferences to the attention of IFS' national and local constituents as a way of obtaining support for the United Nations.

The issues under consideration by the United Nations which are of most direct concern to IFS include: human rights, wherein IFS co-operates with other international and national NGOs in preparing statements; children and youth; the aging; development and the environment; housing and shelter for the homeless; and the role of the family in the community. The settlement house activities have enabled IFS to bring special expertise to the discussions of children at risk and street children at several UNICEF meetings and to participate in the drafting of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. Its national affiliates assisted in obtaining support for the adoption of the Convention, and they continue to work for its ratification. IFS' work with migrants and refugees was made available to the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families. As almost all settlement houses carry out programmes for the aging, IFS has both contributed to and benefited from the work of the NGO Committees on Aging, both in New York and Vienna. Similarly IFS representatives have been active particpants in the NGO Committees on the Family (in Vienna and in New York). IFS is directly concerned with low-cost housing and shelter problems, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the NGO Committee on Housing and Shelter (now Shelter and the Community) has taken part both in the planning for and discussions of the Conference on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: Agenda for Action, and the forthcoming conference on housing issues in industrialized countries. IFS has also participated actively in the work of the NGO Committee on

Development. IFS is a member of CONGO (the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council) and attends its meetings both in New York and in Geneva.

Publications and dissemination of information

IFS publishes an occasional Newsletter, and has begun to print an Information Service on a regular basis designed to keep community organizations in touch with news, activities and issues both inside and outside IFS. Information about the United Nations will be included in this service on a regular basis. Reports about the United Nations are submitted to the meetings of its Executive Committee (and its sub-committee on external relations), and positions taken by IFS representatives are developed at these sessions. Members of the Executive Committee use the material to keep their constituents informed of United Nations issues and achievements.

50. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

(Category II)

Since submitting its last quadrennial report in December 1985, the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) has increased its membership to 50 national associations of social workers and has reinforced its co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. IFSW is a federation of professional social worker associations, founded in 1956, but whose history can be traced back to 1928. It aims to promote social work as a profession and the participation of social workers in social planning and the formulation of social policies. It also encourages and facilitates contacts between social workers of all countries and acts as the profession's mouthpiece at the international level.

In September 1987, the Federation was among the first "Peace Messengers" officially designated by the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Federation's commitment to the protection and advancement of human rights led to the creation of a permanent Human Rights Commission at its 1988 General Meeting in Stockholm. The Commission campaigns and intervenes for persecuted and imprisoned social workers and social welfare workers when and wherever their rights are violated or infringed, working in close collaboration with other human rights organizations, e.g. Amnesty International. Alongside such "activist" tasks, the Commission is currently working with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights on a human rights curriculum for schools of social work due to be published in the latter part of 1990.

As a result of our close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights, IFSW has been invited to several regional human rights meetings, e.g. the Asian/Pacific Workshop on International Human Rights Issues, at Manila (7-11 May 1990).

Over the last two years, IFSW intensified its activities related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Within the NGO Group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child the Federation accepted special responsibility for the tentative institution of an international day on the rights of the child, initially in a few targeted locations. Warsaw is among the first locations chosen for this experiment which is planned to take place predominantly in educational institutions.

In the field of prevention of HIV/AIDS, IFSW has been working closely with the WHO Global Programme on AIDS since 1988 when the Chief of the Programme's Behavioural Research Unit addressed the Federation's General Meeting at Stockholm. Fulfilling a Contractual Service Agreement with WHO, IFSW is currently finalizing a set of guidelines for the social work profession as a result of a planning workshop held in March 1990 for representatives of its various regions who reviewed the role played by social workers and social work institutions in HIV/AIDS counselling and support to HIV-infected people, and suggested certain improvements.

Specially designated individual members of the Federation's member associations have attended national and regional training sessions on HIV/AIDS prevention and counselling and have subsequently acted as WHO consultants in other regions and have organized training sessions within their own national associations.

IFSW likewise collaborates with WHO in the field of mental health, and with the WHO Regional Office for Europe on Substance Abuse Education.

The Federation's long, albeit unstructured co-operation with the ILO, and its interest in the advancement of the trade union movement led to its admittance, in December 1989, to the ILO's restricted "Special List" of non-governmental organizations.

IFSW participated in the Interregional Consultation of Social Welfare Ministers in 1987 (Vienna) for which it prepared a background paper at the request of the Social Development Division of the United Nations at Vienna. It likewise participated in the 1990 extended session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and led a Workshop on Coalition Building at the pre-Commission NGO Consultation.

As part of its activities during the International Literacy Year, IFSW participated as one of the 50 international NGOs in the World Conference on Education for All in Thailand (March 1990). At United Nations Headquarters, the Federation's representatives continue to organize a yearly "Social-Work Day" at the United Nations.

Through its representatives in New York and Vienna and, increasingly, through its entire membership as well as in the planning for its 1994 International Symposium, IFSW is preparing for substantial input into the recently proclaimed International Year of the Family.

During the period 1986-1989, IFSW held six regional workshops in Africa, Asia and the Pacific region, and Europe, and two International Symposiums (in 1986 (Tokyo) and 1988 (Stockholm)). At the latter, attended by over 1,700 participants, one of the workshops was run by the Chief of the Education, Communication and Youth Branch of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In 1988 IFSW published its first international policy papers which were widely distributed throughout the United Nations system. Through its Newsletter, IFSW keeps its members abreast of United Nations initiatives in humanitarian affairs, the promotion of social development and a more widespread respect for human rights.

51. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

(Category II)

The International Federation of University Women (IFUW) is committed to improving the status of women and girls, to protect human rights and to promote peace. It encourages international co-operation and seeks to further the development of education at all levels. It encourages university women to apply their knowledge and skills in society and to participate fully in all levels of public life.

Fiji, Uganda and Guatemala have joined IFUW. The Spanish and Mexican associations have left (IFUW is now in 50 countries).

There has been no change in our funding structure.

IFUW has been represented at the following meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies from 1986 to 1989:

All first and second regular sessions of the Council

Commission on Human Rights (all sessions)

Third Committee of the General Assembly (all sessions)

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (all sessions)

Commission on the Status of Women (all sessions)

Commission on Human Settlements (all sessions)

Commission for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (all sessions).

In 1986 at the Commission on the Status of Women, IFUW drafted and supported five joint statements on the annual sessions of the Commission; women in development (two statements); elderly women (two statements).

IFUW was represented at the following meetings 1986-1989:

1986

Special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa

Expert Group Meeting on violence in the family.

1987

Special session of the Economic and Social Council to promote the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Commission for Social Development

Committee on Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

(IFUW was designated "Peace Messenger" in 1987.)

1988

Seminar on Information Systems for the Advancement of Women and for National Machineries

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

United Nations Interregional Seminar on Women and the Economic Crisis

Expert Group Meeting on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women

Conference of plenipotentiaries convened to adopt a Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

1989

Commission for Social Development

Commission on the Status of Women (IFUW supported six joint written statements on: education; literacy; elderly women; women and employment; women in decision-making positions; child-care; and the economic value of women's unpaid work.

At the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, IFUW supported five joint statements on: women as caretakers of human settlements and the environment; medium-term plan; implementation and monitoring of the global shelter strategies; gender specific indicators; responsibilities of NGOs in human settlement matters.

IFUW submitted a report on the contribution of the organization towards the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, 1985-1989, to the Division for the Advancement of Women, Vienna.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The IFUW has continued its co-operation through correspondence, reports and participation in meetings with UNESCO, ILO and UNICEF, with which it has consultative relations. The organization has been particularly active in UNESCO, participating in all major meetings and replying to all questionnaires received

from UNESCO within our terms of reference. In 1986, IFUW was re-elected to the NGO Permanent Committee of UNESCO. In 1987, IFUW undertook a survey in collaboration with UNESCO on the representation of women in higher education research, educational planning, administration and management. The report of the study was published in March 1987 in English and French. In March 1988, IFUW contracted with UNESCO to organize a Round-Table Discussion on Higher Education and Women's Responsibilities Regarding their Careers. Nine distinguished members of the IUW took part, representing the four regions of UNESCO. In 1987, IFUW acted as one of three rapporteurs for a seminar on relations between UNESCO and international NGOs in which 174 people took part. In 1987, IFUW was co-author of a documentary brochure, edited by UNESCO on NGO-UNESCO co-operation. In 1989, IFUW submitted a report to UNESCO on six years of consultative status outlining the participation of the organization. This was incorporated in the official conference document (25/C/37) in which IFUW is mentioned in pages 30 and 37. In addition to the Federation's ongoing interest in the educational programmes of UNESCO, the Decade for Cultural Development and the International Literacy Year have been chosen as programme emphases of IFUW.

IFUW has sent representatives to the Conference of the International Labour Organisation each year. In 1989, submissions were made to the working group on the Conditions of Work for Journalists in which the organization is participating. At the 1989 annual conference of the ILO, IFUW made a joint statement with two other women's organizations on Nightwork: Equality, not Protection for Women. The IFUW has participated in a number of meetings of UNICEF. Representatives have also attended a number of regional and specialized meetings in connection with these three agencies. The IFUW is also concerned with activities related to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It has made sustainable development a major subject of study and action, and is co-operating as a Working Partner with the Centre for Our Common Future.

The organization has disseminated information on United Nations resolutions, special years, etc. to the 50 national associations, with recommendations for action at the national level. The Triennial Report of the organization indicates that many national associations have collaborated with their Governments in the implementation of resolutions relating particularly to women and equality and to educational matters.

The Triennial Conference of the IFUW in 1986 in New Zealand adopted the following resolutions relating to United Nations affairs: (a) support of WHO programme on essential drugs; (b) requests to Governments to urge countries in possession of nuclear arms to agree to a mutually verifiable arms-freeze; (c) support for implementation of paragraph 120 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies; (d) promotion of women's involvement as agents and beneficiaries in the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking strategies.

At the IFUW Triennial Conference in Finland, 1989, resolutions were passed on the following subjects relating to United Nations activities:

(a) To take action by working to implement the recommendations of the Report of the World Commission on the Environment and Development;

(b) To support the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women;

(c) To support United Nations funding for comprehensive family planning;

(d) To urge Governments to adopt the United Nations Global Shelter Strategies;

(e) To express opposition to article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child fixing the minimum age for taking part in armed combat at 15 years.

In implementing the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, IFUW has co-operated with four other international women's organizations in "Project Five-O", a non-formal education programme for women teaching income-generating skills, literacy, family planning, etc. There are projects in India, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey, Mexico and Zimbabwe.

The annual publications, Newsletter and Communiqué (in English and French) contain articles relating to consultative status and United Nations activities. Since 1988, IFUW News (FIFDU Actualités), a monthly, has been widely distributed. IFUW is co-operating with the Offices of Human Resources Management of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the process of identification of highly qualified women as candidates for Professional and high-level posts in the United Nations Secretariat.

52. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

(Category II)

The aim of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences is to promote the development of administrative sciences, improve the functioning of public administration, develop administrative methods and techniques, and further the development of international administration.

Principal activities:

1986:

XXth International Congress of Administrative Sciences
Amman, 6-10 September. Three hundred and fifty participants from 65 different countries and 12 international organizations.

Theme: "Economic development and administrative reform".

1988:

Round table, Budapest, 30 August-2 September. Three hundred and ten participants from 58 countries and 11 intergovernmental organizations.

Theme: "Administration without bureaucracy".

1989:

XXIst International Congress of Administrative Sciences
Marrakech, 24-28 July. Four hundred and fifty-nine participants from 66 countries and 13 intergovernmental organizations.

Theme: "More open government".

Research themes:

1. The role of legal data banks as an aid in administrative decision-making

   Maisl, Herbert, University Professor, France.

2. Policy evaluation

   Rist, Ray, Director, Government Division, GAO, USA.

3. International administration in a changing environment

   Tassin, Jacques, former international civil servant.

4. Relations between officials of international organizations and their countries of origin

Penaud, Jeanne, international civil servants delegate, France.

5. History of administration

"Bureaucratic representativeness".

Wright, Vincent, Professor, Oxford University, United Kingdom.

6. Administrative management of public debt

Rhomari, Mostapha, Professor, ENA, Morocco.

7. New trends in local government in Europe

Marcou, Gérard, Professor, University of Lille, France
Verebelyi, Imre, Director, Institute of Management, Hungary.

53. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR FRATERNAL UNION AMONG RACES AND PEOPLES (UFER)

(Category II)

The International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER) is a federation of groups and individuals working to promote understanding, dialogue and co-operation among races, peoples and cultural groups in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

As in the past, UFER has attempted to promote awareness of United Nations activities and to participate in the work of various groups and subgroups, particularly in the following fields:

Human rights

Commission on Human Rights and Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

UFER has participated regularly in the work of the Commission and Sub-Commission, and, in particular, has made written and oral statements on the following points:

(a) Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances: children who have disappeared in Argentina under the dictatorship;

(b) Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine;

(c) Violation of human rights in South Africa: apartheid in South Africa;

(d) The problem of refugees in Africa;

(e) Flagrant violations of human rights: fingerprinting required for registration of foreigners in Japan;

(f) Status of women and children in Iran: traditional practices affecting the health of women and children;

(g) The situation in Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, China, Tibet;

(h) The right to development. Human rights and progress in science and technology: movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

(i) Protection of officials of the United Nations system.

Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UFER marked the anniversary by the dissemination of appropriate information to its members, and invited them to expand the scope of the Declaration, the Covenants adopted in 1966 and the other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations.

United Nations Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, Yaoundé, 28 April-9 May 1986

UFER participated in the seminar and spoke on items 1 and 3 of the agenda. Under item 3, UFER supported the call by the delegate of Egypt for all OAU countries to ratify the African Charter on Human Rights and Rights of Peoples.

1987 - International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

In response to the invitation by the United Nations General Assembly, UFER invited its members to support all activities undertaken by the underprivileged to improve their living conditions.

UFER made a contribution to the Year by publishing a preliminary bibliography of construction manuals, a copy of which was sent to the Information Officer at the Centre for Human Settlements at Geneva.

UFER also took part, on 22 January 1987, at the Palais des Nations at Geneva, in the meeting organized by the Quart Monde NGO group at the United Nations. At that meeting UFER signed the joint declaration formulated by more than 40 NGOs calling for greater awareness of the tragic situation of persons deprived of decent housing.

Promotion of the status of women

At Moscow, in June 1987, UFER took part in the World Congress of Women, organized by the Women's International Democratic Federation on the theme "Towards the Year 2000 without nuclear weapons - peace, equality, development". UFER also takes part in meetings on women's rights at the United Nations and with other NGOs and is particularly interested in the problem of trafficking in women.

Consultations with the United Nations Secretariat

UFER's representatives at New York and Geneva regularly consult with officials at the two offices responsible for relations with NGOs, in order to improve the effectiveness of UFER's co-operation with the United Nations. UFER representatives also take part periodically in exchanges with officials of the Human Rights Division, Centre against Apartheid, UNICEF, and others.

Participation in the activities of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO)

UFER has been a member of the CONGO for a number of years and a member of the Bureau since September 1988.

UFER has participated in joint undertakings to promote various United Nations activities or to implement resolutions adopted by its various organs. UFER is a member of the NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women, the NGO Special Committee on Human Rights, the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization.

The grouping of non-governmental organizations with common interests with a view to preparing activities relating to the aims and activities of the United Nations can only contribute to closer co-operation between the United Nations and NGOs. UFER is therefore seeking to particpate in such endeavours.

UFER also has consultative status with UNICEF and UNESCO.

The International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples will continue its efforts to promote, with the means available to it, the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

54. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

(Category I)

Contributions to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The representatives of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) attend the sessions of the Economic and Social Council or its commissions and committees at which matters of concern to ISO are discussed. The main ISO contributions to the Council as a whole during the past four years have been through the regional commissions (mainly ECE) and the other United Nations organs, particularly UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNEP. In addition, there is active collaboration between ISO and most of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

In addition to attending meetings of the regular sessions of ECE, the organization is actively involved in a large proportion of its activities. ISO representatives participate in the work of meetings of Government Officials Responsible for Standardization Policies and its Group of Experts. ISO is making direct contributions to the work of, and attending meetings of, among others, the following ECE principal subsidiary bodies and/or their subordinate bodies:

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

Inland Transport Committee

Committee on Agricultural Problems

Committee on the Development of Trade

Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation

Timber Committee

Committee on Water Problems

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems.

ISO representatives participate in 40 to 50 meetings of the above bodies every year, in addition to numerous informal discussions with the ECE secretariat.

Nearly 60 ISO technical committees in different fields have liaison with ECE.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ECA has expressed interest in making ISO standards in certain fields better known in its area and the ECA headquarters are being kept informed regularly of the relevant ISO development.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

A good deal of ECLAC's interest in ISO work lies in the field of transportation, including transportation by inland waterways in the context of ECLAC activity on integrated river basin planning. At ECLAC's request, regular liaisons have been arranged between ECLAC and the ISO committee on freight containers and the ISO sub-committee on inland navigation.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

ISO is represented at many of ESCAP's meetings, both at regional workshops on technical subjects of interest to ISO and at ESCAP's regular sessions.

Co-operation between ISO and ESCAP is particularly active in the field of freight containers and agricultural machinery. ESCAP receives the annual reports of nearly 25 ISO technical committees in different fields. The Trade Information Service of ESCAP is supplied, on demand, with copies of standards publications of ISO.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

ESCWA is in liaison with some 15 ISO technical committees and sub-committees.

Co-operation with other United Nations organs

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

ISO is closely involved with UNCTAD in the discussions regarding availability of International Standards for freight containers and the question of possibility or otherwise of drawing up a flexible international agreement on the application of these standards. ISO has participated in discussions at secretariat level and in meetings of the intergovernmental group on this subject during the past years. ISO participates in meetings of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, the Committee on Commodities, and is represented at UNCTAD sessions. Co-operation also exists in the framework of ITC-UNCTAD/GATT on questions concerning export inspection and related aspects of quality certification. Six ISO technical committees in different fields have liaison with UNCTAD.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

ISO representatives participate in meetings of the Governing Council of UNEP. ISO technical committees dealing with terminology, sampling and analysis of pollutants in the atmosphere and in water, measurement of environmental noise and vibrations, and soil quality, contribute information of relevance to UNEP. In addition to corresponding with the office in Nairobi, close contacts are maintained with the UNEP offices in Geneva and Paris, and ISO participates regularly in Inter-Secretariat Meetings on environmental problems. Three ISO technical committees have liaison with UNEP.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

ISO continues to have close contacts with the Centre, by means of the normal ISO liaison procedures for committees in which the Centre has an interest and by means of the Inter-Secretariat Meetings on international harmonization of building regulations and standards. Five ISO committees have liaison with the Centre.

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The close co-operation between ISO and UNIDO, particularly in the area of standardization in the industrializing process, continues. UNIDO is invited to send representatives to attend ISO meetings of relevance to the UNIDO programmes and ISO is invited to UNIDO meetings concerned with standardization and its applications in developing countries. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1979 by the ISO Secretary-General and the UNIDO Executive Director (now Director-General), the special joint UNIDO/ISO Committee continues to meet every year alternately in Geneva and Vienna. The next phase of the UNIDO/ISO collaboration scheme involves the implementation of two regional programmes on standardization for the Indian Ocean islands (off the south-east coast of Africa) and the Arab region, funds for which have already been allocated by UNIDO.

Close contacts and active collaboration are also maintained between ISO relevant technical committees and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UPU, UNESCO, WHO, WIPO and WMO on subjects of mutual interest. There is particularly sustained close collaboration in the field of food products where ISO is in constant contact with the secretariat and subsidiary bodies of the Codex Alimentarious Commission. Also, because of the rapid development in the field of information technology, the relations between ISO and ITU/CCITT have become highly interactive on account of the growing convergence of information technology and telecommunications; representatives of both sides hold joint meetings or attend each other's meetings several times a year.

55. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS UNIONS (IOCU)

(Category I)

The International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU) is a federation of consumer organizations dedicated to the protection and promotion of consumer rights world wide. IOCU co-ordinates the skills and experiences of more than 170 consumer groups in some 60 countries. It organizes information networks, international seminars, workshops and a triennial World Congress. IOCU also initiates research and action on global issues, and represents consumer interests before international policy-making bodies. Promoting the growth of a strong consumer movement, and increased protection for people in their role as consumers, are central aims of IOCU's work. IOCU's representing the consumers voice at United Nations level is one of the main instruments to reach these goals.

IOCU has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It has also access, or acquired consultative status, to a number of United Nations agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNEP, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNCTC. Through these and other channels, IOCU covers a wide field of consumer interests - from food standards and trade barriers to tobacco control and transnational corporations.

Membership

Membership in IOCU is growing quickly. The opening of its Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in 1987 was partly the result, but also the cause, of new consumer organizations (now 26) joining IOCU.

The rising tide of privatization and deregulation causes many new organizations to be established by consumers in Africa (now 10 members, and some 10 more applications for membership), India and in Eastern Europe (now two members in Poland and Hungary and assistance asked to help establish new consumer organizations in Central Europe and in the Soviet Union). IOCU organized regional conferences in Nairobi and Dakar in 1988 and in Warsaw in 1989, where much attention went to the application of the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (adopted by the General Assembly on 9 April 1985 by its resolution 39/248) and their introduction in the national legislations of member countries.

Programme related to United Nations work

Under the auspices of the United Nations, 20 Governments from Latin America and the Caribbean met at Montevideo from 9 to 11 March 1987 to discuss the implementation in the region of the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection.

Work began in 1989 on organizing the June 1990 United Nations Asia/Pacific Regional Seminar on Consumer Protection (funded by UNDP and Australia), to be held on ESCAP premises at Bangkok, aiming at the same goal (Africa will see a similar meeting in 1992).

IOCU was one of only a handful of non-governmental organizations present at the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 to offer views on the scope and content of the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil; this, in fact, is only a confirmation of an older interest of IOCU to look into problems of agrochemicals, hazardous waste, ozone depletion and consequences of the Bhopal and Chernobyl accidents.

At regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva and in New York, IOCU lobbied to expand the scope of the United Nations list of banned and restricted products to include such items as definition of hazardous waste, unregistered pesticides, and alternatives to banned and severely restricted products.

Throughout the years 1986-1989 assistance was given to the finalization and acceptance of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations, which is near its final state in 1990.

IOCU monitored the work of WHO (with which in 1986 it acquired status as an NGO in official relations) on pharmaceuticals (essential drugs programme) and followed developments in food irradiation and the International Chemical Safety Programme. The WHO Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and the WHO Programme on Tobacco or Health cover important sectors of interest for consumers in which IOCU collaborates with others to reach best possible outcomes for the consumers.

IOCU also participated over the years in the UNICEF Nutrition and Health Committee, the weekly briefings by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, INSTRAW, UNIFEM and the Commission on Aging.

With FAO an important decision was reached in November 1987 when the principle of "Prior Informed Consent" (PIC) was included in its International Pesticide Code.

Staff and financing

At the end of 1989 IOCU employed 54 staff. The core budget from which all salaries and functional costs of the offices are paid stood at roughly $US 800,000. All projects are financed from grants received for specific project activities. The total received from about 30 donors (Governments, multilateral sources, foundations) each year is between $500,000 to $750,000. The work implemented at headquarters of United Nations organizations and agencies where IOCU is accredited, is done by volunteer representatives who spend some or most of their time on consumers' interests and are a very valuable work-force representing IOCU on many occasions, reading and selecting United Nations documents, forwarding them to the appropriate addresses in IOCU and contributing to discussions and the development of ideas and actions deemed useful for the family of nations.

56. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (INTOSAI)

(Category II)

It is the declared aim of INTOSAI to promote the exchange of ideas and experiences between supreme audit institutions (SAIs) in the field of government auditing.

From the outset INTOSAI has sought close contact with the United Nations. When INTOSAI was granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1967, such contact was established and became the basis of very fruitful co-operation, an excellent example of which are the seminars held by the United Nations together with INTOSAI.

The special relationship between INTOSAI and the United Nations is also reflected in the conditions for participation in INTOSAI. Participation is open to the supreme audit institutions of all countries which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies. At present there are 157 supreme audit institutions participating in INTOSAI.

Activities for the period 1986-1989:

6-11 April 1986 XII International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions (Sydney, Australia)

The topics discussed were:

(a) Performance auditing:

Definitions, limitations and objectives of performance audit

Performance auditing techniques and reporting

Auditing human resource utilization

(b) Audit of public enterprises:

Role of the SAI in the audit of public enterprise

Audit methods and techniques

Internal control in public enterprises

(c) Establishing and maintaining the quality of audit activity

Development of public sector accounting and auditing standards

Design and implementation of quality assurance programmes

22-30 September 1986	Seventh United Nations/INTOSAI Interregional Training Programme on Government Auditing (Vienna)
18-21 May 1987	Thirtieth Meeting of the Governing Board of INTOSAI (Vienna)
19-28 October 1988	Eighth United Nations/INTOSAI Interregional Seminar on Government Auditing (Vienna)
12-21 June 1989	XIII International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions (West Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany)

The topics discussed were:

(a) Management in government auditing

Management policies and approaches

Managing resources in an SAI

(b) Auditing the public debt

Role of the SAI and scope of audit

Methods and techniques

(c) Computer auditing

Auditing EDP systems

Using the computer as an audit tool

57. INTERNATIONAL RURAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

One of the most important aims of the International Rural Housing Association is to help the countries and agencies which belong to it to solve problems of rural housing, community development and environmental improvement, primarily through technical assistance. Its general purposes are to, inter alia, collect, analyse, assess and disseminate rural housing experience and information; to promote technical assistance in the fields dealt with by the organization; to co-ordinate and promote research in conjunction with agencies involved in the rural sector; to facilitate technical assistance and the training of professional staff in the development of rural housing programmes; to encourage the exchange of information; and to promote study and research with a view to improving the return on investments in rural housing.

Increase in membership:

Five new members have been added:

Honduras - 2 members

United States - 1 member

Uruguay - 2 members.

Increase in sources of funding:

A special contribution was made in 1989 by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Venezuela) to the International Rural Housing Association.

Participation in United Nations meetings: Latin-American and Caribbean Forum on Housing for the Homeless, organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (San José, Costa Rica, 21 to 25 September 1987)

Co-operation with United Nations bodies: Distribution at the national level of the United Nations Environment Programme publications, UNEP News and Our Planet; and of publications of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

Other activities in which the International Rural Housing Association participated:

First meeting and national exhibit on housing (16-27 June 1986, Caracas)

Colloquium on the rural housing problem (19-27 July 1986, Caracas)

Consultations on conducting field visits to housing programmes of the Regional Rural Housing Institute (INREVI) (1986, San Carlos (Cojedes), Venezuela)

Publication, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Venezuela and the National Scientific and Technological Research Council, of the book Vivienda Sana, 2nd edition, (Caracas, CONICIT Publishing, 1987), 127 pp.

First Workshop on the Design and Technology of Housing and Rural Settlements (23-24 July 1988, Mérida, Venezuela)

The President of the Association presided over a panel of social and environmental issues in the Housing Seminar '88 organized by the foundation for Low-Cost Housing and the College of Engineers of Venezuela (6-25 April 1988, Caracas)

The President was appointed a member and designated the co-ordinator of the Advisory Committee of the National Rural Housing Programme in the Department of Malaria Research and Environmental Sanitation of the Venezuelan Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, pursuant to resolution 214, published in the Official Gazette, No. 3410 of 8 December 1988 (Caracas)

The President took part in the Rural Housing Seminar held to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the National Rural Housing Programme (11 and 12 March 1988, Maracay (Aragua), Venezuela)

Housing Seminar '88. An analysis of the housing outlook and effective solutions to the housing problem in Venezuela (May 1988)

Consultations on the guidelines, preparation and implementation of the tripartite agreement between the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the National Scientific and Technological Research Council and the University of the Andes (Mérida, Venezuela)

Ongoing advice to the Association and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Department of Malaria Research and Environmental Sanitation, on the various aspects of the National Rural Housing Programme.

Advice to the Foundation for Low-Cost Housing (a private agency) regarding the preparation, organization and granting of incentive awards for housing projects of social interest (Caracas, Venezuela)

The President took part in workshops on the topic, "Housing: low-cost housing loans" and "Social technical assistance plan" (Caracas, 10 September 1989) in observance of World Habitat Day, 2 October 1989.

58. INTERNATIONAL SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, INC.

(Category II)

The International Senior Citizens Association was established by Ben and Marjorie Borchardt. Its major concern is the welfare of older persons world wide. Among its primary concerns is for a world of peace in which all people, especially older ones, might live.

Over the years, the Borchardts traveled the world helping to organize groups of older people in many countries, and working to make them aware not only of their own needs, but of the connected interests of older people around the world. Furthermore, they were aware of the relationship of the welfare of older people to the issues of justice and peace, globally. The Borchardts were also keenly interested in the role of the United Nations and its agencies in the search for a world of peace and justice.

Because of the conviction that globally, nations must work together, the Borchardts asked for, and received, consultative status Category II with the Economic and Social Council.

As global awareness of the role of older persons increased, the International Senior Citizens Association has continued its work on four continents. Organized groups in Asia, South America, Europe and North America have become members of the Association, as well as many individuals who have identified themselves with it. A special Advisory Group has been formed to work out a long-term plan in order that the Association may more effectively fulfil its mission of concern for the welfare of older persons in a world of peace and justice. The Association holds a biennial Congress, at different national locations, in order to better serve older people and also to get input from various ethnic and national groups. In this way, not only does numerical membership grow, but international concerns of older persons are addressed.

With the death of the Borchardts, the entire funding structure of the organization changed. The Borchardts had set up a trust through the California Community Foundation, the income of which is to be used, in perpetuity for the work of the organization. There are checks and balances on the use of the income through an Advisory Committee which oversees the projects and activities of the group. In addition, the Community Foundation uses its discretion in releasing the funds. This makes for some awkwardness; however, steps are being taken to rectify the situation. In addition, both individual and group memberships contribute a small amount to the budget of the Association.

Just recently, upon the death of the last living relative of the Borchardts, a small trust fund has become available which can contribute income. The Board of Directors is currently deciding how best to invest this small fund in order to maximize the income.

This is to say that the International Senior Citizens Association continues to operate with a minimum guaranteed budget.

The Association has been addressing the multinational character of the California area, and biannually, promotes an International Senior Citizens Festival. This festival highlights the contributions of older persons to the cultural life of the community. This kind of activity is one that draws attention to the "oneness" of humanity - especially to those who have lived long enough to contribute much to the welfare of their own societies.

Another activity of the Association has been to encourage groups working specifically for a world of peace. Small grants have been given to such groups as the Gray Panthers, Beyond War, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, A Global Walk for Peace. This activity was undertaken in the spirit of the organization itself which sees itself, among other things, as a "World Affairs Forum for Older Persons". Within the last two years the International Senior Citizens Association has instituted a "Peace Forum", held annually to educate older persons in the need to support the United Nations and its specialized agencies in search of a world of peace.

Over the years the International Senior Citizens Association has had accredited representatives to the several offices of the United Nations. In New York, the representatives, because of their own work, have not had the opportunity to be as active in the committees as either they or the Association wished. Therefore, there is currently a search for a person to be accredited to the meetings both in New York and at Vienna. There is the promise of such a representative in Vienna beginning in 1991.

In the meantime, the International Senior Citizens Association has an agreement with other accredited representatives to keep the organization informed concerning the work of the Disarmament Committee and the NGO Committee on Aging.

The International Senior Citizens Association is active in public education regarding the implementation of United Nations resolutions. Their Newsletter keeps before the readers those concerns with which any non-government organization is concerned. Of special note are those actions and concerns affecting the welfare and well-being of older persons. In this matter, the Advisory Committee has asked the Director of International Aging, Inc., to become a member.

The International Senior Citizens Association has been through a period of reorganization and re-definition of its role, with a changing world scene. Among its long-range goals is an increased involvement with the non-governmental agencies in consultative status to the Economic and Social Council, with special representation on the appropriate committees and an input that will be helpful in the accomplishment of the goals of the United Nations and, of course, its own goals of becoming a world forum affecting the welfare of the globe.

59. INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE

(Category II)

The International Touring Alliance (AIT) is a federation of automobile associations, touring clubs and tourist bodies which, through its 122 member organizations, has a total of 80 million individual members, and with their families reaches altogether about 300 million people in 86 countries. As it is the only organization of its size representing both the interests of the motorist and those of the tourist in general, its opinions carry weight and it enjoys considerable international prestige.

Since its foundation in 1898, AIT supports and encourages the essential role played by tourism in promoting international understanding. One of its main objectives is to facilitate tourist travel, particularly as regards the barriers restricting movement across national borders. In view of the increase in motorization which now accounts for the major part of tourist and private daily travel, AIT is trying to harmonize international traffic regulations and to protect road-users from abusive and restrictive taxation, control and legislation.

Recognizing the vital importance of travel by private car and of public transport in improving people's standard of living and for the national economy, AIT tries to promote all measures that may contribute to road safety and the responsible use of all means of transport.

In order to achieve these objectives, AIT has published public policy statements together with recommendations, which are regularly updated; it also maintains relations and co-operates directly with the various international governmental and non-governmental organizations specializing in its areas of interest. For many years it has worked in close co-operation with the United Nations and also with other specialized institutions.

AIT's principal areas of competence concern all questions relating to the movement of people, i.e. tourism, facilitation of travels, the automobile, roads, infrastructure etc., taking into account both the positive and the negative aspects, such as pollution and the protection of the environment.

Co-operation with the United Nations

Each year AIT takes part in about 15 meetings of various working groups, mainly of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, within the United Nations Economic and Social Council at Geneva.

AIT is also represented at the United Nations Headquarters in New York where it attends meetings concerning non-governmental organizations and also meetings dealing with subjects within its field of interest. AIT is also represented in Vienna. However, at Vienna the United Nations mainly deals with subjects that are outside the competence of our organization.

Within the Economic Commission for Europe, the AIT takes an active part in the work of the specialized working parties, to which it submits written reports together with an oral commentary on all subjects related to transport, particularly road safety and public policy, and trends as regards the development of transport by road and private car, the construction of vehicles etc. AIT takes part in the work of the following groups: Inland Transport Committee; Working Party on Road Transport; Group of Experts on Customs Questions; Group of Experts on Road Traffic Safety; Special Meeting on Methods of Professional Driving Instruction; Group of Experts on the Standardization of Technical Requirements for Vessels and Ship's Papers; Group of Experts on the Standardization of Rules of the Road and Signs and Signals in Inland Navigation; Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles; Group of Rapporteurs on Pollution and Energy; Group of Experts on Transport Trends and Policy; Special Meeting on the Implementation of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR); Working Party on Inland Water Transport.

In the framework of the activities of the United Nations specialized working parties, AIT plays a very active role in some important sectors of transport. It has participated in the revision and updating of:

(a) Conventions on Customs Formalities for the temporary importation of private road motor vehicles and for tourism, and on the temporary importation of commercial road vehicles (1954 and 1956);

(b) Conventions on Road Traffic and Signs and Signals (Vienna, 1968).

In connection with customs matters, AIT is the main international organization operating the Carnets de Passage system which facilitates the movement of commercial and private vehicles across borders.

In the field of transport, AIT has almost daily contact with the United Nations Transport Division at Geneva. Close relations are maintained and representatives of the Transport Division, particularly its Director and his assistants, also take part in the work of AIT in this particular field.

AIT also attends the meetings of the specialised agencies of the United Nations such as the following:

UNESCO: AIT takes part in meetings on social touring and the transmission of tourist information.

ILO: AIT maintains close relations with this organization and attends meetings on training in the fields of industry and tourism.

WHO: AIT takes an active part in the various meetings on road accident control and prevention as well as in meetings on tourist health and the transmission of epidemiological diseases by the movement of people.

UNEP: AIT mainly has contacts with the Industry and Environment Department of UNEP which is located in Paris (France).

Finally, AIT follows the work of UNCTAD relating mainly to international exchanges in the field of tourism and transport and, also the work of the ICAO on facilitation and annex 9. It also keeps informed of the work carried out in connection with tourism and transport by the United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), for Africa (ECA) and East Asia (ECEA).

As can be seen from this report, AIT takes an active part in the work of the United Nations in connection with its particular field of competence. It should be stressed that the Secretary-General of AIT and the Deputy Secretary-General, and the representatives of the AIT clubs not only follow the work carried out but also make an active contribution to it. The AIT has always taken an active part in the international years proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly. It is at present involved in the work of the organizing committee responsible for Road Safety Week (October 1990).

60. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

(Category II)

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is a non-profit world-wide association of population specialists established in 1928. It is composed of demographer, economists, sociologists, statisticians, physicians, public health officers, family planners, administrators, policy makers etc., belonging to more than a hundred countries.

Its aims are to draw the attention of Governments, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the general public on population problems as well as to promote demography as a science. To achieve these aims, the Union organizes world-wide, regional and specialized conferences, operates scientific activities and publishes the Proceedings of its conferences and the results of the work of its committees. The Union has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and with UNESCO.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

United Nations meetings where IUSSP was represented

During the period under review, the IUSSP was represented at the following meetings:

Twenty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 3-5 March 1986)

UNFPA Conference on Population and the Urban Future (Barcelona, 19-22 May 1986)

Thirty-third session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (Geneva, 2-27 June 1986)

United Nations International Symposium on Population Structure (Tokyo, 10-12 September 1986)

ESCAP Seminar on Mortality and Health Issues (Beijing, 22-27 October 1986)

Twenty-fourth session of the United Nations Population Commission (New York, 28 January-6 February 1987)

Thirteenth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe (The Hague, 26-27 March 1987)

International Expert Meeting on the Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in LDC's (New York, 23-26 August 1988)

Fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (Economic Commission for Africa) (Addis Ababa, 21-28 March 1988)

ESCAP Working Group on Software Package for Processing Census and Survey Data (Bangkok, 21-25 November 1988)

Twenty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Rio de Janeiro, 20-27 April 1988)

Seventh African Regional Conference of ILO (Harare, 29 November-7 December 1988)

UNFPA Global Conference (New York, 7-8 April 1988)

Fourteenth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe (Geneva, 21-22 April 1988)

Twenty-fifth session of the United Nations Population Commission (New York, February 1989)

Fifteenth NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe (Rome, 16-17 May 1989)

Consultation on UNFPA Review and Assessment of the Population Field (New York, 23-24 January 1989)

UNFPA International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century (Amsterdam, 6-9 November 1989)

International Symposium on Population and Development Planning (United Nations Population Division) (Riga, 4-8 December 1989)

Specific co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat

(a) Contribution of the IUSSP to the Population Bulletin of the United Nations: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (1986)

"The Population Commission and IUSSP", Population Bulletin of the United Nations, Nos. 19/20, special issue in commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Population Commission, p. 115.

(b) Joint Workshop on Population Policies: Expert Group Meeting on Collection and Analysis of Population Policy Data (New York, 27-30 June 1988), co-sponsored by IUSSP Committee on Policy and Population in LDCs and the United Nations Population Division.

(c) Seminar on Collection and Processing of Demographic Data in Latin America (Santiago, 23-27 May 1988), co-sponsored by the IUSSP Committee on Data Collection and the Central Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE).

61. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LATIN NOTARIAT

(Category II)

The International Union of Latin Notariat was first founded in 1948 and was formally chartered in October 1950. It was admitted to consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council in May 1978. It is an international, non-governmental association comprising the national organizations of notaries in the various countries whose legislation recognizes that legal profession.

Its objectives are to promote, co-ordinate and develop notarial activities on an international level, as functions of an impartial legal and technical profession, in order to ensure the dignity and independence of the profession through the closest co-operation between notaries and to give better service to the individual and the community in defense and support of law, equity and justice.

It uses various means to achieve its aims:

(a) It holds congresses, seminars and all kinds of international and regional meetings;

(b) It is responsible for representing notaries before international agencies, and works with the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, the Organization of American States, the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), The Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), and so on;

(c) It conducts studies on general legal matters and on notarial activities in particular, and co-operates in projects and work being done to harmonize laws and standardize notarial legislation;

(d) It acts in liaison with organizations of notaries in the process of being set up, with a view to incorporating them into the organization;

(e) It establishes and develops relations with other systems and professions, especially in the legal field, in order to promote co-operation on topics of common interest.

In the period 1986-1989, in addition to many international and regional meetings and seminars, the International Union of Latin Notariat held two international congresses, one in 1986 in Montreal, Canada, and the other in 1989 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In all the discussions, the participants stressed the importance of having qualified and impartial jurists act in the service of the community to ensure that legality is strictly observed, thus guaranteeing all types of private transactions, including international transactions.

In the period covered by this report, the International Union of Latin Notariat has made its membership more international, having admitted as full members the Notariets of Morocco (in 1986), and of Mali, Senegal and Benin (in 1989), bringing the number of member countries to 42. In addition, contacts have been established with the Notariats of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Mauritania, Chad, Togo, Indonesia, China, Tunisia, Algeria, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The International Union of Latin Notariat has followed strictly the basic principles of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) in so far as its aims and activities and its representative character, its structure, internal organization, financing and recognized standing are concerned.

During the period 1986-1989, the International Union participated in the following specific programmes or activities of the United Nations and its organs:

(a) It actively supported the United Nations programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. Pursuant to a Permanent Council decision of June 1987, a communication was sent to all members urging them to support the programme in each country. That communication was published in the International Union's regular publication, Revista Internacional del Notariado, No. 83, together with an article on the question;

(b) Many of the member countries which have housing problems responded enthusiastically to this campaign and made an important contribution by providing services free of charge or at very low cost for notarizing documents required for low-cost-housing. The Mexican notariat deserves special mention for the assistance it provided in the settlement of land tenure problems after the earthquake of 1985;

(c) A representative of the International Union participated in the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on September 1988;

(d) A representative of the International Union participated in the annual Non-Governmental-Organization Conference held by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 1989, on the theme, "Environment and development: only one earth". In support of this programme, "Environmental protection and notarial practice" has been proposed as the topic for the International Union's next congress in Cartagena, Colombia, in 1992;

(e) In support of the United Nations campaigns in connection with the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997 and the International Literacy Year (1990), the International Union's Permanent Council, in May 1989 adopted a resolution that was sent to all members of the organization and was also published in its regular publication, Revista Internacional del Notariado, No. 85;

(f) The International Union's representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva has taken part in many different meetings, primarily those of the Commission

on Human Rights, and his help in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child deserves special mention;

(g) The International Union's representative in Vienna deals with the United Nations bodies with headquarters there and is particularly involved in the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);

(h) The International Union also has an accredited representative to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago: and an active collaboration has begun, the initial focus of which is on housing and social documentation matters;

(i) Although it is not possible to give much more information in such a brief outline, it should be mentioned that the International Union has very active and fruitful relations with UNESCO;

(j) Lastly, albeit briefly, mention should be made of the International Union's studies and publications on a wide variety of subjects, some of them produced in co-operation with The Hague Conference on Private International Law, UNIDROIT, the Council of Europe or the European Economic Community. Those subjects include: uniform rules of private international law governing regulations on marriage, inheritance, identity and personal capacity; trusts; the adoption and protection of minors; multiple ownership; legal protection of consumers purchasing immovable property under construction; commercial companies; the merger, liquidation and break-up of companies; and sole proprietorships.

62. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS (IUS)

(Category II)

The International Union of Students (IUS) is the largest world-wide student organization, having 117 member national unions of students (NUSes) from 110 countries. Its aim is to provide a platform to internationalize the concerns of the organized student movement. IUS has consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council and category B with UNESCO. In 1987, IUS received the United Nations "Peace Messenger" award. It has permanent representatives with the United Nations at Geneva and Paris, and close attention is being given to a possible third appointment to New York. New member national unions at the fifteenth Congress (Havana, November 1987) were from Vanuatu, Mexico, Costa Rica, Zimbabwe, India, Kiribati, Madagascar, Niger, Philippines and Nepal. Two Eastern European member unions have ceased to exist. Funding continues to be based on membership fees, sale of publications, assets from student services and student-related commercial activities, donations and funding of programmes (including from UNESCO). Reflecting changes in student movements, IUS in the near future is making internal changes, with a focus on decentralization and democratization of decision-making, changes in the method of functioning to achieve a more pluralistic reflection of views and issues, with the aim of becoming a universal structure for students (membership from areas where the IUS has been lacking membership in the past is anticipated, e.g. from Western Europe).

Direct IUS United Nations action

(a) Raising issues of concern to the student movement before the United Nations and its agencies;

(b) Outreach services raising awareness of United Nations initiatives and activities through the vast world-wide student union network and mobilizing relevant actions on a national level;

(c) Organizing meetings, workshops, seminars, apprenticeships etc. where United Nations agency officials directly inform national union representatives of the activities and initiatives of United Nations bodies;

(d) Mobilizing the student movement to work for the goals of various United Nations initiatives;

(e) Participating in meetings and other activities organized by United Nations bodies and on their initiatives.

All IUS actions are based on four equal-weight priorities, working on many issues raised with various United Nations bodies:

Peace and Disarmament (e.g. International Year of Peace; third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament)

Education and Student Rights (e.g. UNICEF-UNESCO-IBRD Conference on the International Literacy Year; references to the Commission on Human Rights)

Development and Global Problems (e.g. popularizing the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) on "Our Common Future", AIDS, population, narcotic drugs, "Health for All")

Solidarity (e.g. on anti-apartheid, Namibian independence, Palestinian refugees)

Actions undertaken on behalf of and through inter-NGO frameworks

IUS has participated in the actions of (a) the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO); (b) the Geneva Informal Meeting (GIM) of International Youth NGOs; (c) the Committee of NGOs on the Status of Women; (d) the International Task Force on Literacy (ITFL); (e) the UNESCO/NGOs Standing Committee and others.

Publicity work on United Nations initiatives

These activities include: publicizing various United Nations campaigns and initiatives; issuing posters, stickers, postcards, greeting cards, leaflets, brochures, etc.; offering publishing and printing facilities for some United Nations publications; publishing United Nations conference reports, interviews, articles and statements by United Nations officials in main IUS journals, bulletins and newsletters.

Work with the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

Written and oral statements were presented to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and to the Commission on Human Rights; to the latter, the testimony of victims of human rights violations was presented to the forty-third to forty-sixth sessions. Recent examples are: (a) written testimonies (E/CN.4/1990/65 and E/CN.4/1990/67), jointly with 13 other NGOs; (b) oral testimonies, 14 February and 26 February 1990 on item 12; (c) sponsorship of joint NGO statement on treatment of prisoners to the Council.

IUS participated in meetings of NGOs Special Committee on Human Rights; a seminar on human rights at the United Nations; the International NGO Seminar on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Paris); European Workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Milan); IUS Declaration on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 1989).

IUS has participated in the following meetings in relation to subsidiary bodies of the Council:

Meetings of the NGO Special Committee on Transnational Corporations

NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization

NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women

European NGOs meeting on the Question of Palestine [European Co-ordinating Committee of NGOs]

International NGO Symposium on Transnational Corporations and Information [NGO Special Committee on Transnational Corporations]

Fortieth session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

NGO Special Committee on Development

Third Meeting of Agencies and NGOs Concerned with Youth Development in the ESCAP Region (Bangkok)

Inter-regional Consultative Meeting on Youth Policies and Programmes (Beijing)

Thirtieth session of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna) NGO Committee on Youth

Seminar of NGOs "Shelter as a Basic Right" (International Year of Shelter for the Homeless secretariat)

Thirty-second session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women

Thirty-first session of the United Nations Commission on Social Development (Vienna)

Ad Hoc Group on the Problem of Youth and Drugs (Paris)

Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the United Nations Programme for African Recovery and Development

Economic and Social Council Committee on NGOs (New York, 1989).

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and with designated Years

International Literacy Year (ILY)

Preparatory work includes co-organizing a Consultative Meeting of International and Regional Student Organizations (Geneva) on the contribution of the student movement to the International Literacy Year. The many IUS actions implementing the recommendations of the Fourth Collective Consultations of UNESCO NGOs for Training of Young Specialists in Literacy Work include the three-stage Inter-NGO Project on Training Young Specialists in Literacy (Dakar and Bangkok): the third stage is planned for October 1990 in Latin America. Publicity work includes: pocket calendar, greeting cards, A-1 poster, sticker, A-1 wall calendar.

The Village Project (WHO/FAO)

This multi-disciplinary project, jointly set up with a number of international faculty student associations on the basis of the WHO campaign "Health for All by the Year 2000" and FAO activities for the eradication of hunger involves selecting a village and sending teams of students (of medicine, pharmacy, agriculture) to assist in innoculations, sanitation projects, and giving advice on diet, food-crop production, animal husbandry and extension services. A pilot scheme in Ghana has been endorsed by WHO and FAO.

International Year of Peace (IYP)

IUS secretariat participated in all preparatory meetings for International Year of Peace, all major international meetings during the Year and follow-up actions. Meetings organized and co-organized by IUS include: International Student meetings on "Common Efforts for a Fear-Free and Non-Violent World" (New Delhi); on "The Current Dangerous Situation in the Gulf, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean" (Aden); meeting during Week of Actions, on "Peace Education/United Nations Disarmament Week" (Brussels); Round Table Conference on "Disarmament and Development" (Harare); International Student Conference on Education for Peace (San Juan, Puerto Rico); All-European Youth and Student Meeting to Review the CSCE Process (Nicosia); Second International Student Round Table Meeting "For a Secure Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific" (Sydney).

UNESCO

Particular co-operation developed with UNESCO, as the United Nations specialized body with the closest relevance to IUS aims and issues, focusing on literacy work, higher education, youth culture, sports and the communication and information order. IUS organized, co-organized, sponsored and participated in activities focused on all the above, and was active in UNESCO-NGOs Collective Consultations on Youth, Literarcy and Higher Education.

63. INTERNATIONAL YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS

(Category II)

The International Young Christian Workers (IYCW) is open to all young workers irrespective of race, creed, religion or sex. It is organized by, for and among them so that all young workers may discover the deepest meaning of their lives and live according to their personal and collective dignity, accepting the responsibility of finding solutions to the situations they are living at the local, national and international level.

The organization's main task is that of education through action for social change, in the economic, social and political fields so that young workers and all mankind may attain their complete fulfilment as human beings and live accordingly.

Presently, IYCW has a network of national affiliates in 59 countries: Africa, 14; Asia-Pacific, 16; North and South America, 17; Europe, 11; and the Arab World, 1.

Participation in United Nations meetings, 1986-1989

October 1986: NGO Collective Consultation, (Paris); President attended

March 1988: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva); Secretary-General attended

September 1989: NGO Collective Consultation (Sochi/Dagomys USSR); President attended

Regular attendance in NGO/UNESCO Youth Meetings (Paris)

ILO International Conference, seventy-sixth and seventy-seven sessions (Geneva); Secretary-General attended.

Main activities of the International Young Christian Workers 1986-1989

In 1986 IYCW organized a programme of exchange in which 27 young workers participated. The exchange was held between 25 April and 12 May. Ten national affiliates served as hosts for participants from 27 countries. Immediately after the exchange 30 members met at Manila for a seminar.

This exchange has, as objective, to promote the solidarity between young workers from diverse countries, cultures and religions; and to help them discover the interdependence between their respective realities.

In 1987, the IYCW held its VIIth International Council, a quadrennial general assembly of all affiliates, at Sao Paulo, Brazil: 40 national movements participated to evaluate the plan of action for the past four years and to

elaborate a new one for the next four years. The Council permitted an analysis of the young workers situation throughout the world.

This allowed us also to look into the major problems facing mankind today: the debt burden of the third world, threats to the environment, the gap between developing and developed countries, North-South relations, international division of work etc.

The international plan of action for 1987-1991 focuses on the following problems of young workers: immigration, the particular situation of female young workers, the effect of new technologies on young workers, the policies of the main economic and political blocs, the debt problem, international division of labour, young workers living under repression etc. The International Week of the Young Workers is celebrated each year from 24 April till 1 May in 40 countries, with a specific focus each year:

1986: Young Workers and the Centenary of May First

1987: Interdependence of young workers

1988: Young Workers under repression in Chile, Haiti, South Korea and South Africa

1989: Young Workers in Free Trade Zones and the International Division of Labour

IYCW also undertook various campaigns, in defence of human rights, against repression and torture in the Philippines, Chile, Haiti and South Africa.

IYCW has organized regularly, at least one per year, per continent, a continental formation session/seminar in each continent:

Africa, 1986 (Lomé, Togo): Reality and Action of Young Workers in the Informal Sector

1987 (Ndola, Zambia): Young Workers' working and living conditions in big cities; Young Workers under apartheid and in the Front-line States

1988 (Ndola, Zambia): Young Workers in Socialist Counties

Asia, 1986 (Hong Kong): Young Workers in Asia Pacific/Training Session

1988 (Bangkok): Young Workers' faith and action in a multi-religious context.

Latin America, 1985 (Bogotá, Columbia): Exchange meeting about working and living conditions in America North and South

Europe. A European Conference was held each year 1986-1989: Analysis and action of young workers' reality.

1987: Education and Young Workers

1987: New technology and Young Workers

1988: Job insecurity

1989: Europe, 1992.

Publications

IYCW publishes regularly the International INFO, a publication which appears three times a year normally, in English, Spanish and French.

1988: One issue published

1989, No. 1: "Young Workers in Free Trade Zones"; No. 2: "Young Workers and New Technology"; No. 3: Calendar 1990: Literarcy/Migration/ Women/5 months/unemployed/Workers/Struggle/Worker Neighbourhood and Housing/Refugees/Plantation Workers/Job Insecurity/Faith.

American INFO and African INFO are published in each continent.

64. ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY (IARA)

(Category II)

The Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) is an international humanitarian non-profit-making, non-religious, non-racial voluntary organization working in relief and development among the uprooted, marginal, handicapped and poor communities. The headquarters of the Agency is at Khartoum (Sudan). Two new fund-raising offices were opened in Birmingham (United Kingdom) and Copenhagen (Denmark), as well as new country offices at Beirut, Niami (Niger) and Djibouti. A new potential source of funding is United Support of Artists for Africa (USAFA).

In June 1986 the General Director of the Agency attended the special session of the General Assembly which adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. On September 1988 the General Director attended in New York the United Nations meeting on the mid-term review of the Programme of Action. On 10 December 1987, the General Director attended at Geneva, the Conference on Africa Four Years On.

The General Director attended on 23-27 April 1988 at Geneva the Second Conference on Africa Four Years On.

The Agency Office at Peshawar, Pakistan, implemented the following projects:

Agricultural Training Project, co-financed by UNDP (15 May to 31 December 1989)

Agriculgural Assistance Rehabilitation Project, Phases I and II, in Kunar, Afghanistan, financed by UNHCR (1 May 1989 to 31 May 1990)

Agricultural Assistance Rehabilitation Project, in Wardak, Afghanistan, sponsored by FAO

Office Management Project, sponsored by UNDP (Implementation: 1 December 1989)

The Organization office in Mogadishu, Somalia, implemented the following projects, sponsored by various United Nations bodies:

Supplementary Aid (medical costs) to Urban Refugees in Mogadishu and Hargiesa; total cost, 925,000 Somalian schillings (So.Sh.); UNHCR paid So.Sh. 245,025 (1 January 1988 to 31 December 1988)

Health Care Assistance to Refugee Camps in Derbi-Hore and Amalo, in North-West and Hiran Regions. Where UNHCR provides administrative and logistical assistance to IARA through its office in Mogadishu

Employment of staff to be seconded from IARA to UNHCR Social Services Section; secondment started in 1 January 1989 and terminated on 31 December 1989. UNHCR paid the salaries of the seconded staff

Digging of 10 shallow wells in Balad and Jowhar in the Middle Shabelle region. The project is sponsored by UNICEF. Implementation started in July 1989

Communal construction of two health posts in Amalo Camp. UNHCR donated So.Sh. 571,000 and IARA, as implementing contractor, did the job. Implementation started on 20 December 1988

Assistance in Food Monitoring, Bakol Region. In this project WFP co-operated with IARA office in fielding a team from IARA to help the regional authorities with the distribution of food

Supplementary Aid (medical costs) (87/AP/SOM/SA/1-(A)) subagreement. The project was implemented by UNHCR and our office for which purpose So.Sh. 398,400 were allocated by UNHCR (May 1987 to December 1988)

Medical Assistance to cases in Urban Areas of Mogadishu (89/AP/SOM/CM/212 (A)). UNHCR allocated So.Sh. 1,200,000 for the project (1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989)

The organization's office in Djibouti implemented, in 1989 the "Child Alive" Health Project in Balbala. It is sponsored by UNICEF

The Agency office in the Sudan co-financed:

(a) With UNHCR, the project "Health and Sanitation Assistance" to Chadian Refugees in Asserni Reception Centre in the Western region. The project started in 1989, its agreement being renewed annually, throughout 1986-1989. The population ranges between 7,000 to 20,000;

(b) With UNICEF, the organization office in Juba implemented the Medical Services and Relief Assistance Project, which caters for displaced southerners;

(c) In Khartoum UNICEF provided, during the years 1986-1988, the MCH peripheral clinics of IARA with drugs and UNIMEX, vaccines and a vehicle;

(d) The Agency office in Juba distributed, with WFP, during the years 1986-1988, food to the displaced;

(e) During the years 1987-1989, the organization and UNICEF implemented the Nutritional, Medical and Income Generating Project in New Halfa Agricultural Scheme with a total budget of 700,000 Sudanese pounds (LSd);

(f) UNICEF sponsored in 1987 a training programme for 50 community health workers from the Agency in the field of nutrition and health education.

The Agency's representative attended:

International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987

North American Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, New York, 23-27 June 1987

The International Conference on Drug Abuse, 12-16 December 1988, Vienna

The Emergency-88 Congress, London, 28 November 1988-22 December 1988, sponsored by UNDRO

The first and second meetings of the Consultative Group of Executives of Major Voluntary Relief Organizations, organized by UNDRO, Geneva, on 12-13 May 1986 and 12 October 1987, consecutively

Conference on International Emergency Health Care, Washington, 14-18 August 1989, organized by WHO

Disaster Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Workshop, organized by the Regional Office of WHO at Addis Ababa, 5-23 June 1989

The General Director attended the Meeting on the Role of NGOs in the Development of the Least Developed Countries, organized by UNCTAD at Katmandu, 8-10 November 1989.

The General Director attended the Expert Meeting on the Training of Relief Assistance Managers in the Countries of CILSS, Geneva, 12-14 September 1989. Organized bY UNITAR.

The Agency's representative, as a member of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Popular Participation (ICPP), participated in the meetings of the Committee at Addis Ababa during 1989. The conference is organized by the Economic Commission for Africa.

65. LATIN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FINANCE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS (ALIDE)

(Category II)

The Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization representing the Latin American and Caribbean development banking system. It was formed on 24 January 1968, at a meeting sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and its permanent headquarters was established at Lima, Peru.

ALIDE co-ordinates and promotes joint efforts among the development finance institutions of the region, especially with regard to the issues and actions appropriate to development financing and the role of development banks.

ALIDE currently has 161 members from 31 countries, both within and outside the region, and its activities are financed out of the contributions of its members and some inputs from bilateral co-operation agreements.

ALIDE has maintained consultative status with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) since May 1974, and with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) since August 1977. With a view to the development of specific activities, ALIDE has signed a linkage agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), of which it is a permanent observer, and a co-operation scheme with the FAO/Bank Programme.

ALIDE has been developing co-operative relations and joint co-ordination with the Division for Industrial Investment and the Division for Development and Transfer of Technology of UNIDO. During the biennium 1989-1990, ALIDE and UNIDO will carry out a joint mission to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay with a view to identifying the demand for financial and technological co-operation, which will be taken into consideration by both organizations as part of a programme to be submitted to co-operation agencies.

Likewise, during the same period, ALIDE formed preferential links with the International Trade Centre (ITC) (UNCTAD-GATT), with a view to elaborating jointly with ITC a regional programme which can involve its members in an effort to strengthen external trade and international business operations in their countries. In order to improve the work of the Association's members in the field of agricultural financing, plans have been made with FAO for a technical co-operation programme covering two areas: institution-building in respect of agricultural development banks, and agricultural modernization and transfer of technology.

ALIDE is currently engaged in consultations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the standardization and interfacing of information systems, the management of information projects, and the assessment of new techniques for handling the bibliographical data maintained by the documentation centres of the Association's member organizations.

READEX FICHE

ALIDE participated in the following meetings:

Latin American Co-ordination Meeting at the ministerial level prior to UNCTAD VII, held at San José, Costa Rica, from 16 to 21 March 1987;

Seminar on Technology and Development Perspectives in Latin America, sponsored by UNCTAD, the Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), held at Lima, Peru, from 17 November to 3 December 1987;

Workshop on Debt-Equity Swaps, sponsored by SELA and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, held at Caracas, Venezuela, from 27 to 29 April 1988;

UNIDO Workshop for Heads of INTIB National Focal Points on Industrial Information Networking and Co-operation held at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 30 May to 3 June 1988;

UNCTAD Conference on the Evolution of the Agreement in 1988, held at Lima, Peru on 22 August 1988;

Regional Meeting on the Progress of Science and Technology for the Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by UNCTAD, IDB and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), held at San José, Costa Rica, from 10 to 12 April 1989;

Round-Table Discussion on Co-operation for Development and Regional Integration Among Small and Medium-Sized Industries, sponsored by the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and UNIDO, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, on 8 and 9 May 1989;

Afro-Latin American Interregional Seminar on Trade Expansion Through Countertrade and Other Non-Traditional Methods, sponsored by UNCTAD, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Association of State Trading Organizations of Developing Countries (ASTRO) and the Association of Latin American Trading Organizations (ALAT), held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 7 to 11 August 1989;

Second Investment Promotion Meeting, sponsored by the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), UNIDO and UNDP, held at Quito, Ecuador, from 2 to 4 October 1989;

Seminar and Workshop on Information Systems and Instruments for the Housing Sector, sponsored by the United Nations and Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from 8 to 13 October 1989.

66. LATIN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF RELATIVES OF DISAPPEARED DETAINEES

(Category II)

The Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (FEDEFAM) endeavours to:

(a) Obtain the appearance, alive, of the victims of forced disappearances and achieve freedom for unjustly detained individuals in Latin American countries;

(b) Demand the clarification of the fate of children kidnapped or born in captivity and reintegrate them into their legitimate families;

(c) Call for the judgement and proper punishment of the perpetrators of the crime of forced disappearance;

(d) Obtain the typification of the crime at the national level and advocate international instruments, such as a declaration and a convention, against forced disappearances to prevent further occurrences of the problem.

FEDEFAM is composed of 25 national associations of relatives of the disappeared throughout Latin America. Since 1985, FEDEFAM has added member associations in Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru. The Federation is funded by private foundations (primarily European), churches, and by its constituent associations.

Work relating to the Economic and Social Council

In the period 1985-1989, the work of FEDEFAM has focused almost exclusively on that of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies. FEDEFAM has had a very close and beneficial working relationship with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances since its creation by a Commission on Human Rights resolution in 1980. FEDEFAM and the Working Group are in constant communication about disappearance cases. In addition, leaders of FEDEFAM regularly meet with the expert members of the Working Group and relevant staff members of the Centre for Human Rights.

The following is a year-by-year summary of the Federation's activity with respect to the Council since it achieved Category II consultative status in May 1985:

1985

August: A delegation led by the Executive Secretary of FEDEFAM attended the thirty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (hereinafter "Sub-Commission") making oral interventions on several agenda items.

November: FEDEFAM members met with members of the Working Group at its regular sessions, held at Buenos Aires (June) and Geneva (December) and during its first country visit to Peru (July). An Expert Member of the Working Group participated in FEDEFAM's VI Congress at Montevideo, Uruguay.

1986

February-March: A delegation of four, led by the President of FEDEFAM, participated in the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights, making oral interventions on several agenda items, including item 10 (c) (Question of the Human Rights of All Persons Subjected to Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the Question of Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances).

October: The session of the Sub-Commission was cancelled owing to the financial crisis at the United Nations. Federation representatives met with the Working Group on its second visit to Peru.

1987

February-March: A delegation of several Federation relatives attended the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, making oral interventions on agenda items.

August: A FEDEFAM delegation attended the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission.

Federation representatives met with the Working Group at its May and September sessions (New York and Geneva) and during its country visit to Guatemala in September.

October: A Federation representative attended an international meeting on the draft United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Buenos Aires.

1988

February-March: A 10-member delegation led by the President of FEDEFAM (Chile) attended the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, making oral interventions on several items.

August: A FEDEFAM delegation led by the Honorary President attended the Sub-Commission's fortieth session, advancing oral interventions on several themes, including item 9 ("Administration of Justice and Human Rights of Detainees").

September: The Honorary President represented the Federation at an International Seminar on the Work of the U.N. Special Rapporteurs, sponsored by the Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee and the International Commission of Jurists. In addition to representatives of non-governmental organizations, six Special Rapporteurs participated in the Geneva seminar.

October: FEDEFAM co-sponsored an international colloquium of the Initiative Group for an International Convention on Forced Disappearances, in Buenos Aires.

Federation representatives met with members of the Working Group at its September session (Geneva) and during its country visit to Colombia in November.

The VIII FEDEFAM Congress, convened in Bogotá, Colombia, approved a draft Declaration Against Forced Disappearances, which was subsequently submitted to the Sub-Commission for its consideration.

1989

February-March: A delegation of 14, led by the Executive Secretary of FEDEFAM, attended the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights, issuing oral interventions on eight agenda items.

May: A Federation representative attended a Vienna meeting of the Co-ordinating Commission of NGOs on the Question of Palestine.

August-September: A delegation led by an Executive Committee member attended the forty-first session of the Sub-Commission, presenting four oral interventions. The member also participated in the informal sessions of the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Detention, which considered the draft Declaration on the Protection of All Perons Against Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and met with members of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances at its session following that of the Sub-Commission.

November-December: At the IX FEDEFAM Congress, convened at Lima, Peru, Federation representatives met with an expert member of the Working Group, to discuss concerns about the Group's work and methodology, prior to its December session.

67. NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER LEGAL SERVICES SECRETARIAT

(Category II)

The National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services Secretariat (NAILSS) is an organization of 18 community-based groups, providing legal services to the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia. NAILSS was established to represent the collective legal interests of the Aboriginal communities throughout Australia to the national Government and to the international community. Its aims are (a) to assist and lead our members in promoting the legal interests of Aboriginal people especially through the attaining of land and other rights and (b) to promote international awareness and concern for the continuing discrimination and denial of human rights of Australia's Aboriginal people. During 1986-1989 our geographical membership has been maintained. In 1988 NAILSS obtained a grant from the Government of Australia to pay for the costs of representation before the Government's Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. NAILSS' sources of funding are otherwise unchanged.

1986

August: NAILSS' Chairman attended the session of the Commission on Human Rights, the NGO-sponsored meeting of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Geneva) and the session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the Chairman and a legal adviser attended the International Labour Organisation Revision of ILO-107 (Geneva). NAILSS sent a legal officer to Geneva and London, who met with secretaries and the chairperson of ILO-107 and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, with support of NGOs in Copenhagen.

October: The legal officer also attended a joint NGO conference on human rights violations of the Chittagong Hill Tracts People in Bangladesh (Amsterdam). In Australia, NAILSS continued local work, including attendance at the UNESCO Conference on indigenous rights (Canberra).

1987

Early 1987: The NAILSS Chairman and Legal Officer attended and made oral statements at a UNESCO Seminar on Human Rights Teaching in the Asia and Pacific Area (Sydney).

August: The NAILSS Chairman and legal adviser attended the Working Group on Indigenous Populations meetings (Geneva) and the session of the Sub-Commission. They also attended, in July and August, further ILO-107 revision sessions. 1987 also saw a major domestic initiative with the visit of Dr. Julian Burger, from the Anti-Slavery Society (London) who came to visit Aboriginal communities and government bodies in Australia and to prepare a report on the condition of the Aboriginal people. NAILSS organized Dr. Burger's travels. His report, entitled "Aborigines Today, Land and Justice" was presented to the Sub-Commission in August as well as to the Commonwealth Heads of Government, meeting at Ottawa in October. In

December 1987 and January 1988, NAILSS hosted a visit of the Chair of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and its Secretary to Australia to observe the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and the Bicentenary celebrations in Australia. The Chairperson's report was presented to the Australian Government.

September: The NAILSS Chairman delivered a paper at the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission, International Congress on Human Rights. Throughout 1987 NAILSS maintained its role within Australia, including consultation with Federal Ministers regarding treatment of Aboriginal detainees by state police. NAILSS convened five meetings of its members, which covered human rights and United Nations matters.

November: NAILSS obtained leave from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody for NAILSS to appear as a party before it, so that NAILSS could inform it of human rights instruments relating to detainees, prisons, torture, genocide and indigenous rights and their relevance to the subject of the Royal Commission's inquiries.

December: NAILSS attended a joint NGO Consultation with Human Rights Australia. NAILSS also worked with an Aboriginal community during an inquiry of the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission into its social and economic conditions.

1988

January: NAILSS Chairman and two legal officers travelled to the Torres Strait Islands to discuss possible United Nations processes to allowing greater level of self-determination to the Islands.

Mid-year: NAILSS Chairman attended ILO-107 meeting (Geneva).

August: The Chairman attended the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Interventions were made as follows:

Item 4, "Review of developments" (2 August)

Item 5, "Standard setting" (3 August)

Item 6, "Treaty study" (5 August).

An intervention was made at the session of the Sub-Commission as follows:

Item 5, "Structural racism - some observations on recent developments" (11 August).

The report of the visit to Australia of the Working Group Chairperson was submitted to the Working Group at its sixth session without objection.

At the domestic level, NAILSS continued its work; this included representation before the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. At these hearings NAILSS focused on violations of the human rights of Aboriginal detainees by Australian state police and prison authorities.

1989

January: NAILSS' Chairman attended, as expert, the United Nations Seminar on the Effects of Racism and Racial Discrimination on the Social and Economic Relations between Indigenous Peoples and States (Geneva).

August: The NAILSS Chairman with two Aboriginal delegates attended the session of the Working Group and the following written and oral statements were made:

Item 4, "Deaths in custody" (1 August)

Item 5, "Standard setting activities: Australian Government treaty proposal".

The NAILSS delegation then attended the session of the Sub-Commission, making the following written submissions:

Item 6, "The violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms"

Item 9, "The administration of justice and the human rights of detainees"

Item 13, "Discrimination against indigenous peoples".

September: The Chairman attended a meeting of NGOs in New York on the environment.

October: Within Australia NAILSS continued its work, including research and appearances before the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. NAILSS conducted a public seminar (Sydney) which included discussion of United Nations standards for social and economic rights.

December: The Chairman participated in a speaking tour throughout Japan, hosted by the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism.

68. OXFAM

(Category II)

The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) exists to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world, and in connection therewith to educate the public concerning the nature, cause and effects of poverty.

The Emergencies Officer attends meetings with UNHCR in Geneva, regularly, every three months; these include co-ordination meetings dealing with specific emergencies, and UNHCR donors' meetings. He also periodically attends informal meetings with WFP and FAO.

The Senior Technical Adviser participates on the collaborative council of "Water 2000" (co-ordinated by UNDP) to discuss technical approaches to the next Water Decade. He is also in daily contact with the technical department of UNHCR.

The Health Adviser attended the following meetings:

(a) A WHO Workshop on Immunisation (spring 1987);

(b) A WHO Workshop on Communications in Emergencies (September 1988);

(c) A WHO/UNHCR Workshop on Women Refugees (1989);

(d) Four WHO meetings to discuss the AIDS programme;

(e) A UNICEF/HAI conference in Freetown, Liberia, to discuss the Bamako Initiative (1989).

Occasionally the Health Adviser attends UNHCR meetings about refugees.

The Overseas Director attends UNHCR/NGO meetings in Geneva each September (plus other informal ones throughout the year).

The organization co-operated with United Nations bodies and agencies during the last four years by making the following grants (in pounds sterling):

1985/86

UNICEF/Central de Pueblos Indigenos del oriente Boliviano Guarani, Bolivia: travel and subsistence for literacy training courses	£ 2,632
UNRWA/AFSC, Gaza: salaries and recurrents of kindergartens for refugees and teacher training	£107,327
UNRWA, Lebanon: insecticide for refugee camps	£ 3,000
UNRWA, Lebanon: further costs of insecticide for Burj al Barajneh refugee camp	£ 10

UNHCR/OXFAM, Somalia: water equipment for refugee camp	£ 69,205
UNHCR/OXFAM, Sudan: salary, training and costs of nutrition co-ordinator, nutritionist and adviser in Darfur	£ 14,987
UNICEF/OXFAM, Sudan: costs of nutritional surveillance and drought monitoring in Darfur	£ 21,839
UNHCR/OXFAM, Sudan: oral rehydration salts and medical supplies for refugee camps in West Sudan	£ 8,328
UNHCR, Sudan: energy biscuits and cloth for refugees in eastern camps	£ 46,371
UNICEF, Sudan: bags for supplementary food distribution in Kordofan	£ 613
UNHCR/OXFAM, Sudan: evaluation of S. Sudan Water Programme	£ 5,225
UNHCR/OXFAM, Yemen Arab Republic: water supplies for refugees in Al Khokha camp	£ 2,415
UNHCR (UK): towards salaries and administrative expenses of United Kingdom immigrants' advisory service	£ 36,135
1986/87	
UNICEF/Central de Pueblos Indigenos del oriente Boliviano Guarani, Bolivia: literacy programmes and training courses	£ 680
UNRWA, Jordan: Suf and Jarash refugee camps; physiotherapist's salary and training for teachers and volunteers in pilot project for disabled	£ 11,126
1987/88	
UNDP/OXFAM, Ethiopia: water consultancy costs in Ogaden	£ 4,658
UNICEF/Programme Alargardo de Vaccinacão, Guinea Bissau: disposable syringes and needles for intensive vaccination campaign	£ 6,714
UNRWA, Jordan: Suf and Jarash refugee camps; running costs of two community centres for disabled, plus salaries of co-ordinator and two therapists	£ 37,957
UNHCR/OXFAM, Malawi: cloth, blankets, cooking utensils etc. for Mozambican refugees	£167,609
UNICEF, Denmark: contribution to yellow fever vaccination programme in Mauritania	£ 4,517
UNHCR, Somalia: printing costs of Haqbtir brochure	£ 300

1988/89

UNHCR, Ethiopia: airfreight, insurance, United Kingdom travel for 10,000 knitted blankets for Somali refugees	£ 18,363
UNHCR, Jordan: Suf and Jarash refugee camps; co-ordinator's salary and recurrents for two centres for disabled	£ 31,531
UNHCR, Somalia: kerosene stoves and fuel for Ethiopian refugees	£ 686
UNHCR, Zaire: medicines for pharmacy and outreach work	£ 1,765

On 19 April 1988, the Director of OXFAM (and Chairman of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)) led a delegation to call on the United Nations Secretary-General in Geneva to express extreme concern about the plight of the people of Kampuchea both within the country and specifically in the border camps.

On 12 May 1989, the Director of OXFAM (and Chairman of ICVA) called on the Secretary-General to raise further concerns about refugees on the Thai/Kampuchea border.

The organization's Development Policy Adviser is a consultant on the World Bank-NGO Committee and has participated actively in meetings over the last four years. He has worked on the following papers:

"Analysis of Africa's Adjustment and Growth in the 1980s". World Bank/UNDP, March 1989 (for the NGO Working Group)

"World Bank and Poverty Alleviation: An NGO View". The Adviser wrote and distributed this paper after it was endorsed by the NGO Working Group.

The Adviser has worked with the Committee on Social Dimensions of Adjustment project on recruitment of an NGO adviser. He has had correspondence and dialogue with project partners in several World Bank-funded projects in India, Rwanda, Zaire and Brazil. He attended the World Bank/NGO Workshop on Large Dams at the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the World Bank (June 1989).

OXFAM hosted the World Bank/NGO Workshop on Debt Adjustment and the Needs of the Poor at Oxford (19-22 September 1987).

69. PAN-PACIFIC AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The Purpose of the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA) is to strengthen the bonds of peace, by fostering better understanding and friendship among the women of the Pacific and South-East Asian region. This is to be done through study and by assisting in the development of social, economic and cultural conditions.

PPSEAWA representatives attended sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in New York and Geneva, sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, sessions of UNICEF, UNESCO and UNIFEM to which PPSEAWA is accredited, and the weekly briefings by the Department of Public Information.

PPSEAWA representatives followed sessions of the General Assembly (mainly the Third Committee). Two members of PPSEAWA/Japan were appointed successively by the Government of Japan as alternate representatives to the General Assembly, 1986-1989.

The Association was represented at the following United Nations conferences and sessions:

Regional Commissions, held in New York, 12-14 February 1986

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, New York, 31 May-25 June 1988

The PPSEAWA representative was granted permission to address the Committee on the Whole; the statement was published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs: "The non-governmental voice at the United Nations third special session on disarmament affairs" (p. 98)

Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 12-16 January 1987; Vienna, 14-23 March 1988; and 27 March-7 April 1989

Tenth Anniversary of UNIFEM, New York, 22 October 1987

Committee on NGOs, New York, 17-27 February 1987; 23 January-3 February 1989

Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New York, 16 February-4 March 1988

Forty-third session of ESCAP, Bangkok, 1987. (An oral statement was made concerning social development issues; the plight of women, children and the aging in migration)

Forty-fourth session of ESCAP, Jakarta, 11-20 April 1988. (An oral statement was made concerning the human resources development plan)

ESCAP/NGO Symposium on Co-operation for Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 14-16 June 1988. (An oral statement was made concerning strengthening relationship between ESCAP and NGOs)

UNICEF. Fourth annual NGO Forum, New York, 15-16 and 19 April 1988

UNESCO Workshop on Vernacular Languages and Bilingual Education in the Pacific field, Port Villa, Vanuatu, 1988

UNESCO International Seminar on the Handling of Documentation and Information on Human Rights, United Nations University, Tokyo, 21-24 November 1988

Fortieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. (PPSEAWA hosted a programme for NGOs and guests at United Nations Headquarters, 8 December 1988 (A/44/660))

World Environment Week: PPSEAWA had co-sponsored with other NGOs, and in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, a forum, New York, 1-7 June 1989

Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for NGOs, 1986, 1988 and 1989

PPSEAWA submitted the following written statements with other non-governmental organizations:

Commission on the Status of Women

E/CN.6/1986/NGO/7. "Strengthening relationships between international NGOs and the Regional Commissions"

E/CN.6/1988/NGO/1. "National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women"

E/CN.6/1988/NGO/17. "National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women"

Economic and Social Council, second regular session of 1989

E/1989/NGO/8. "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development"

Commission for Social Development

E/CN.5/1989/NGO/1. "Aging related"

PPSEAWA representatives consulted on a number of occasions with delegates of member States of the Pacific and Asian regions, and with Secretariat officials in

connection with, among others, women's issues, family, social development, aging, human rights, environment and the problem of nuclear testing in the Pacific, refugees, narcotics and substance abuse. A PPSEAWA representative has served on the DPI/NGO Executive Committee, 1987 and 1988.

PPSEAWA is committed to activities and programmes under relevant United Nations resolutions and Plans of Action. As an example, PPSEAWA herewith offers a partial list of programmes of some of its national affiliates:

American Samoa: Project for National Emergency Funds for Foods and Shelter;

Australia: members observed the "One Million Minutes for Peace" project, groups and individuals being asked to spend time daily or weekly, thinking about peace;

Fiji: members participated in the preparation of the National Development Plan;

Hawaii: members have sent contributions for typhoon relief to American Samoa, Fiji, Tokelau, as well as for the medical mission to the Marshall Islands;

Japan: members have joined the Foster Plan and adopted two children in the Philippines; financial assistance was offered through UNICEF to NEGROS, Philippines; members participated in programmes to promote international relations;

Malaysia: members provided aid to the mentally retarded;

Republic of Korea: members sponsored lecture series to discuss economic ties among the Pacific Ocean nations to enhance better understanding of the economic interrelationships among the Pacific-rim countries;

New Zealand: the Medical Trust Fund supplied an X-Ray unit to the hospital in Kiribati and assisted Pacific island nurses to attend seminars in Tonga, Western Samoa, Auckland;

Thailand: members run four major projects with the aim to set a good standard of child-care and early childhood education, prevent juvenile delinquency, broaden work opportunity for women in rural areas and lower illiteracy among women;

Tonga: its members contributed with other organizations to the advancement of women in the development of the country;

United States of America: members donated funds to Tokelau devastated by a series of tidal waves; with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, a meeting was held at United Nations Headquarters to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Informational activities

PPSEAWA publishes its official organ International Bulletin (sample filed with the Secretariat). Reports on the United Nations from PPSEAWA representatives are a permanent feature of each issue of the Bulletin.

United Nations materials and documents are sent quarterly, at the expense of PPSEAWA, to our national affiliates and international officers. These materials are displayed and circulated at membership meetings.

The Association's seventeenth International Conference was held at Canberra, Australia, at the Australian National University from 11 to 21 January 1988; 19 countries from the Asia and Pacific region were represented. The Conference's theme was "One World to Share". On United Nations Day, 15 January, the Regional Representative for Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees addressed the Conference, together with the Director of the Peace Research Centre of the Australian National University. The United Nations representatives for PPSEAWA presented their reports on their activities at the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies and agencies. United Nations materials were distributed.

Plans are already under way for the next International Conference to be held in Thailand from 4 to 12 November 1990. The theme of the Conference will be "The Changing World: Our Heritage and Our Future".

PPSEAWA deeply values its relationships with the United Nations and its accreditation to the Economic and Social Council, ESCAP, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNIFEM. These relationships are among the most important aspects of the Association's work. PPSEAWA also deeply appreciates its relationships with the NGO Offices of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and the Department of Public Information.

70. PAX ROMANA

(INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS)

&

(INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS)

(Category II)

The aims and objectives of Pax Romana (IMCS/ICMICA) are

(a) To build a network of communication and information of our commitment as Christian students and intellectuals and professionals for a society of peace based on justice and freedom;

(b) To build a community of lay faithful within the Catholic Church in active solidarity with the poor throughout the world;

(c) To search for a more humane means of scientific and technical development;

(d) To promote inter-cultural dialogue in a universal framework;

(e) To search for new forms of development.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

United Nations Office at Vienna

1987

Seminar on National Machineries for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women, September/October

1988

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, tenth special session, February

A Pax Romana representative was involved in the preparation of an NGO statement for this Commission (E/CN.7/1988/NGO/1)

Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; Topic II: Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures, in the context of development, February

Commission on the Status of Women, thirty-second session, March

A Pax Romana representative involved in preparation of NGO Statement for the Commission (E/CN.6/1988/NGO/1)

Invited Statement on agenda item 5 by Pax Romana's representative at the United Nations in New York: "Development of Rural Women: Implications of the Oscillating Hydro-electric Converter"

Inter-regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Topic II: Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures, May 30 to June 3. The Pax Romana representative was involved in re-drafting the "United Nations Draft Standard Minimum Rules of Non-Custodial Measures"

Topic III: Effective national and international action against (a) organized crime; and (b) terrorist criminal activities

Topic IV: Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young, policy approaches and directions, April 18 to 22

Topic V: United Nations Norms and Guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice and priorities for further standard setting, June 27 to July 1

1989

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, February

Pax Romana's statements at this Commission contained in documents (E/CN.7/1989/NGO/1 & E/CN.7/1989/NGO/5)

Commission on the Status of Women, March/April

Pax Romana initiated a joint statement signed by 25 NGOs which was presented to this Commission

United Nations Headquarters

1987

General Assembly, forty-second session, September-December

1988

Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, fourth session, March 28 to April 8

Opening statement on agenda item 8 by Pax Romana representative: "The oscillating hydro-energy converter: a technology update and implications for rural development" (A/AC.218/L.16/Add.1)

Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, fourth session, 2nd meeting, March

Statement by Pax Romana representative entitled: "The oscillating hydro-energy converter: a technology update and implication for rural development" (Ref.: United Nations Press Release, EN/163)

United Nations Office at Geneva

1987

Forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, February/March

Thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, July/August

1988

Pax Romana actively participated in the forty-fourth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, February-March

Lobbying on resolution 1988/37: "Right to freedom of expression and opinion"

Resolution 1988/24: "On the realization of the right to adequate housing"

Fortieth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, August/September

1989

Forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights, January 30 to March 10

Forty-first session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, July/August

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

New York

Pax Romana delegation was invited to attend a presentation and panel discussion on the 1988 Paul Hoffman Lecture by the administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on "The human dimension in development planning", at the United Nations Trusteeship Council Chamber on 14 April 1988.

The Pax Romana delegation was invited to attend a Forum on "The chemical weapons convention: progress and remaining problems", sponsored by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and the NGO Committee for Disarmament Affairs, on 29 October 1987.

Geneva

Pax Romana has maintained good working and collaboration relations with the following specialized agencies of the United Nations at Geneva: ILO, WHO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO (Paris), etc.

Other relevant activities: consultations, NGO meetings, implementation of United Nations resolutions

Vienna

Seminar on Shelter as a Basic Human Right, 5 October 1987. Key-note address

Seminar on Education and Peace, 28 October 1987

Seminar on Peaceful Environment 2 December 1987

Consultation on NGO/Governmental Co-operation, 11-12 February 1988

Meetings of presidents and women's organizations, NGOs and government delegates on "National Machineries; Call to Action", 21 March 1988

Participation in NGO Committees on: Disabled, Youth, Status of Women, Aging, Peace, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and NGO Committee on Family

Other activities: Pax Romana representative initiated and organized a campaign "Youth is too precious to waste on drugs", co-ordinating this activity together with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs, the Austrian Board of Pharmacists etc. On the second International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, over 1,000 United Nations posters were displayed in all Austrian pharmacies. This action was also announced on the Austrian radio.

New York

Pax Romana's representative in New York published an article: "Waves and water-wings: an appropriate water power technique", in the ESCAP periodical Confluence, No. 9 (1987), p. 6.

Geneva

Pax Romana's representative at Geneva was elected Convenor of an ad hoc group of NGOs under the auspices of the Special Committee of NGOS on Human Rights (Geneva) to review the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. This report was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, in November 1987.

Pax Romana has also been elected to the Bureau of the following special NGO committees based at Geneva: CONGO, Human Rights, Transnational Corporations, Development, Disarmament etc.

71. PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ROAD CONGRESSES (PIARC)

(Category II)

Founded in 1909, the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC) is the oldest of the international associations concerned with highways and highway technology. The Association's aim is to encourage progress in the construction, planning, upkeep, use and operation of highways and to foster the development of the world highway network.

PIARC is an apolitical non-profit association (French act of 1901) with headquarters in Paris. In 1970 it was admitted to consultative status, category II, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

As at 31 December 1989, PIARC had, in addition to 62 member countries, more than 1,750 group or individual members in 82 countries. Representatives of member countries occupy the highest levels in the highway administrations of their countries. The following countries joined (or rejoined) between 1986 and 1989: Andorra, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Malaysia, Nicaragua, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In 1987 PIARC organized its XVIIIth World Highways Congress at Brussels. The publications issued at PIARC congresses constitute a unique source of information for highway specialists throughout the world. In terms of volume they amount to over 5,000 pages in each of the Association's official languages (English and French).

The next World Highways Congresses will be held at Marrakech in 1991 and at Quebec in 1995. PIARC organizes, alone or on a co-operative basis, other events such as the world winter highways congresses and traffic safety weeks.

PIARC organizes 12 standing technical committees comprising more than 490 professionals from 37 countries. Their tasks include expert missions assigned to PIARC by international bodies such as the United Nations.

A terminology committee issues a technical highways dictionary (English/French) supplemented by fascicles issued in various languages, often with the support of UNESCO: Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, and Spanish. Fascicles in Chinese, Greek, Japanese, Portuguese and Russian were issued, with the assistance of UNESCO, during the period 1986-1989.

PIARC publications are listed in DIRR (International Highways Research Documentation (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)).

PIARC encourages and facilitates the expression by the developing countries of their highway needs. To that end, it relies on existing regional organizations (Pan-American Highways Congress of the Organization of American States; Road Engineering Association of Asia and Australasia (REAAA)) or encourages the establishment of such regional organizations (as in the Maghreb, meeting at Tunis in November 1989).

PIARC actively supports the work of the Economic Commission for Europe in various fields:

(a) Formulation by its members of a number of draft technical standards for the TEM (Trans-European Motorway);

(b) Drafting, with other international organizations, of reference documents for the work of the committees on the AGR (Major Highways Agreement);

(c) Drafting of reference material in connection with revision of the Vienna Convention.

Further, the United Nations and PIARC maintain frequent contacts, for example:

Brussels, 1987: the Director of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe prepared and presided over a meeting entitled "Safety and infrastructure" at the World Congress organized by PIARC;

Addis Ababa, 1989: PIARC participated actively, with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in the preparation and holding of the Second Conference on Road Safety in Africa, of which it subsequently disseminated the conclusions.

72. THE POPULATION COUNCIL

(Category II)

The Population Council, an international non-profit organization established in 1952, undertakes social and health programmes and research relevant to developing countries and conducts biomedical research to develop and improve contraceptive technology. The Council provides advice and technical assistance to Governments, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations, and it disseminates information on population issues through publications, conferences, seminars and workshops. The Council is governed by a Board of Trustees whose members come from 13 countries and serve in their individual capacities.

Through participation in conferences and lectures sponsored by the United Nations functional commissions and expert bodies and through co-operation with specialized agencies, the Population Council has maintained an active role. From 1986 through 1989 representatives of the Council have participated in numerous United Nations-related activities, not only through participation in conferences and meetings, but by maintaining official representation to the five regional commissions. The following summary will illustrate the ways in which the Population Council has contributed to United Nations activities of mutual interest.

Participation in conferences and other United Nations meetings

The President of the organization delivered a speech at a consultation in Washington, D.C., on the United Nations Population Fund activities, entitled "The importance of United Nations Population Fund support for the United States NGOs" (1986)

At the plenary session of the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, in Harare, Zimbabwe, the president delivered a speech entitled "A review and assessment of the parliamentary movement on population and development" (1986)

A Council representative lectured on "Illegal migration" at a United Nations staff seminar on international growth and development (1986)

The Council was represented at the Investigators' Meeting, for a NORPLANT-surveillance study, in collaboration with WHO and Family Health International (FHI) (Singapore, 1986)

The president was a member of a United Nations Children's Fund Child Survival and Development Advisory Group (1987)

A Council representative participated in the Sixth Annual NGO/UN Population Consultation organized by the Center for Population Communications (1987)

A Council representative lectured on "The mammalian sperm flagella: structure and development" at a WHO meeting in Oaxtapec, Mexico (1987)

A Council representative led a seminar on AIDS Forecasting Models at the United Nations Population Division (1987)

Council representatives participated in the Safe Motherhood Conference, and one representative presented a paper on "Medical services to save mothers' lives" (Nairobi, 1987)

Council representatives participated in an Investigators' Meeting to evaluate results from pilot study in collaborative NORPLANT surveillance, in collaboration with WHO and FHI (Bangkok, 1988)

A Council representative participated in a symposium on Hormone Antagonists for Fertility Regulation co-organized by WHO (Bombay, 1988). At the symposium, a representative made a presentation on "LHRH antagonists: Antifertility effects and other adverse responses"

A Council representative made a presentation to UNFPA staff on "Critical issues in quality of care" (1988)

The president participated in the Population Commission opening session (1989)

The president participated in the 26th Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund where he delivered a statement on behalf of the Population Council (1989)

During the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, the Council's chairman of the board delivered a keynote address, and two of the Council's vice-presidents participated in the meeting (The Hague, 1989)

A Council scientist participated in the CONRAD-WHO International Workshop on Gamete Interaction (Bariloche, Argentina, 1989) and gave a lecture on "Antigonadotropin and anti-LHRH vaccines" (1989)

Council representatives participated in an Investigators' Meeting for large-scale comparative study on the progesterone-releasing ring, co-sponsored by WHO and UNFPA in New York (1989)

Council representatives participated in Family Planning Donors Meeting (1989)

Council representatives were leaders of UNFPA Workshop on Demographic Training (1989)

A Council representative made a presentation at UNFPA Field Staff Orientation and Training Workshops (1989)

Council representatives were leaders of UNFPA Introduction to Demography Workshop (1989)

Representation on WHO steering committees

Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation (1986)

Task Force on Long-acting Systematic Agents for Fertility Regulation (1986)

Task Force on Methods for the Regulation of Male Fertility (1986)

The Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation, sponsored by WHO (Geneva, 1987)

Task Force on Vaccines for Fertility Regulation, sponsored by WHO (Geneva, 1988). In connection with this task force our representative lectured on the topic of "Seven years' experience in rhesus monkeys immunized against oLHB" and "Animal studies for the development of an anti-LHRH vaccine in men"

Task Force on Social and Behavioral Determinants of Fertility Regulation which was sponsored by WHO's special programmes of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (1988)

Submission of papers

"Country reports on population and development" submitted to ESCAP (Bangkok, 1987)

"Land reform and family entrepreneurialism in East Asia" submitted to FAO (Rome, 1987)

"Research on the determinants of contraceptive use dynamics: A note on social and behavior determinants of fertility regulation, human reproduction programme" (1987)

"Prospects for population growth" for the United Nations INED Expert Group Meeting on the Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries (New York, 1988)

"Population and human rights in a changing political and social environment" for the Conference on Population and Human Rights, sponsored by the United Nations Population Division with the Centre for Human Rights (Geneva, 1989)

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The Population Council, WHO, and FHI initiated and began recruitment for a large-scale post-marketing surveillance study of NORPLANT implants in eight countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Chile, Egypt, Thailand, China, Indonesia and Sri Lanka (1989)

The Population Council and WHO collaborated in a pilot study on progesterone-releasing rings (1987)

The president delivered a statement at the International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning, which was conceptualized and co-sponsored by the Population Council. Other Council representatives also participated in the meeting and one wrote the following background paper: "The maternal depletion syndrome: clinical diagnosis of eco-demographic condition" (Nairobi, 1987)

Other relevant activities

Between 1986 and 1989, each year, the Council arranged three seminars with support from UNFPA. The seminars were arranged for different groups in the Centre for Population and Development Activities (CEDPA) training programmes. Over 650 population professionals and trainees took part in these seminars

A Council social-scientist was a co-organizer and discussant at a conference on population and rural development, for the Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome (1987)

A Council social-scientist was a co-organizer of a meeting with the Director of the Population Division (DIESA): UN/IUSSP Expert Group Meeting on the International Transmission of Population Policy Experience (New York, 1988)

The Council has also served as an executing agency for several projects sponsored by United Nations specialized agencies.

73. THE SALVATION ARMY

(Category II)

As an international Christian movement, with consultative status (Category II), engaged in social welfare, medical, educational and other humanitarian work in 91 countries, the Salvation Army has been involved as fully as possible in United Nations programmes and initiatives during the period 1986 to 1989. Relationships with United Nations offices and units in New York, Geneva and Vienna have been maintained and developed, the work in these three centres being co-ordinated in London, England.

New York:

Our representative in New York has regularly attended meetings of NGO Committees, including those on Aging, Drugs and Narcotics, Human Rights and AIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the University for Peace and Disarmament, NGO briefings, meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and other meetings, as called, including specifically:

(a) The third session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, at which the leader of The Salvation Army in the USA had the privilege of presenting to the Committee of the Whole a five-minute oral statement on world disarmament and peace on behalf of General Eva Burrows, International Leader of The Salvation Army (September 1988);

(b) Participating in the NGO Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Committee in preparation for the forthcoming Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana (August/September 1990) at which The Salvation Army will have a six-strong international delegation;

(c) Disaster Preparedness and Response in Latin America and the Caribbean (January 1989);

(d) UNICEF conferences, board meetings and workshops on the Rights of the Child (April 1988).

The International Year of Shelter for the Homeless was emphasized by The Salvation Army, which has a more than 100-year-long tradition of working with this problem. One particular initiative, supplying sleeping bags to the homeless of London, attracted considerable media attention. Work with the homeless continues world wide.

Geneva:

All major United Nations events at Geneva have been regularly attended by our representative there. Subjects have included:

(a) United Nations Confernece for the Promotion of International Co-operation with Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (1987);

(b) Conference on The Situation of Indigenous People (1987);

(c) NGO committee meetings on UNICEF ("Taking the Mess out of the Message"), at which we mounted a highly effective exhibition of our work among children and teenagers.

Chosen as an honorary "Peace Messenger", following the International Year of Peace (for which we organized an international initiative within the Salvation Army), Salvation Army representatives from London and Geneva were present at the Palais des Nations to receive the Peace Messenger Certificate (September 1987).

A Salvation Army representative took part in the European Workshops on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at Milan, Italy (September 1988).

Meetings of the Human Rights Committee have been attended regularly by our representative, as have CONGO meetings. Our work with refugees world wide is regularly shared with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). And links are maintained with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO). Our representative participated in The International NGO Seminar on Education Against Apartheid (September 1989). In 1986 the Salvation Army issued its own statement on apartheid.

Vienna:

At the present time the Salvation Army has no permanent United Nations representative in Vienna, but this will be rectified as soon as possible. Nevertheless our Geneva representative keeps in touch with the Vienna International Centre and attends major meetings as appropriate, including meetings of the NGO Committee on the Family (we are now preparing our programme for the observance world wide of the International Year of the Family). Links are established with the Aging, Youth and the Rehabilitation of the Disabled Units of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

The Salvation Army had five international delegates at the NGO International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in June 1987, and mounted a much-acclaimed exihibition showing Salvation Army work in this field. We were also represented at the international conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1986, which was preparatory to ICDAIT. Following this involvement, the Salvation Army has appointed at its international headquarters in London an International Alcohol and Drugs Co-ordinator.

The Salvation Army was represented at the International Expert Meeting on Law Enforcement, at Baden, Austria (November 1987). Contact is maintained with such units as the World Health Organization at Geneva; the Food and Agriculture Organization at Rome, in collaboration with our Development Department, and World Food Day is observed annually; and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

We were represented at meetings in London to discuss the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which we have publicized in our literature. Salvation Army representatives attend the UNICEF (United Kingdom) annual presentation of the State of the World's Children which is always featured in our publications.

The Salvation Army was one of the supporting organizations in the publication of the booklet, Facts for Life (UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO) and ordered 1,000 copies in each of the languages, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. These carry our own logos and a message from our International Leader, and are being distributed to our hospitals and health centres around the world.

The Salvation Army appreciates its relationship with the United Nations and will continue its support and co-operation.

74. SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION

(Category II)

The Save the Children Federation (SC) of the United States operates integrated development projects in 39 countries, including the United States Activities, are in the areas of health, agriculture, small enterprise development, appropriate technology, education, training and community organization techniques. SC/U.S. believes that the needs of children are best served through self-help participatory development activities that aid the impoverished to develop skills and institutions necessary to insure a more secure future.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council, conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Federation has participated in and contributed financially to the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council since July 1966.

SC representatives participated in special United Nations emergency aid conferences on Mozambique (Geneva; March 1987; New York, April 1989). SC/U.S. Mali Field Office staff participated in UNDP's Seminar on Water Resources and Women's Projects (October 1988); the education co-ordinator for SC/U.S. Bolivia office represented the agency at the United Nations Education for All Conference (Quito, November 1989) and SC/U.S. and UNICEF sponsored a Women's Credit Seminar in El Salvador (March 1987). During 1989, SC/U.S. staff attended the ESCAP Seminar on Project Planning and Implementation for IDC's and ESCAP workshops on the management of women's information centres (both in Fiji).

SC/U.S. has been an active member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, attending meetings of the working groups on AIDS and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, general NGO Committee meetings and NGO Committee Annual Forums. SC/U.S. chaired the 1987 Forum Working Group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Save the Children's president has served on the Committee's board and on the editorial board of Action for Children.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

UNHCR

Over the past four years, SC/U.S. has implemented programmes with the support of UNHCR in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Between 1986-1989 UNHCR funded refugee education programmes in Phanat Nikhom, Thailand and Galang, Indonesia. Presently, UNHCR funds agricultural projects in Somalia in addition to a refugee farm programme in operation since December 1988. In Zambia, seven projects for Mozambican refugees are funded by UNHCR; in Malawi, UNHCR funds refugee nutritional enhancement programmes and in the Sudan (1986-1989), SC/U.S. worked with UNHCR staff in Kassala Province with Ethiopian refugees. The agency's trucking fleet was seconded to the UNHCR in Ethiopia during 1989. Between 1986-1989, UNHCR-funded

projects in Pakistan and Afghanistan focused on craft marketing, agricultural assistance and rural works construction. SC/U.S. also provided financial support for the production of the UNHCR-published Selected Annotated Bibliography on Refugee Children. SC/U.S.-UNHCR collaboration from 1986 to 1989 amounted to approximately $US 6,483,545 and that amount was matched by significant SC/U.S. fund-raising from the general public. SC/U.S. advocated increased funding for UNHCR and other United Nations agencies through its Congressional and Senate testimony and through participation in the United States Association for the United Nations.

UNICEF

SC/U.S. has actively supported UNICEF initiative to immunize all children by 1990 through its Campaign for Child Survival. (See attached brochure, Ten Steps to Five.)

Between 1986 and 1989 SC/U.S.'s Street Children Program in Tijuana, Mexico, received funding from UNICEF for the rehabilitation of street children. In 1986-1987, UNICEF supported the agency's work with Guatemalan Refugees in Chiapas, Mexico. The Colombia office of SC/U.S. collaborated with UNICEF and its New School programme, and between 1986 and 1989 in Colombia, Bolivia and El Salvador, UNICEF worked with the agency on a health care programme including immunization, health education and monitoring and maternal/child care. During 1989 in Mali, UNICEF funded a cold chain system enabling SC to bring UNICEF's Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) campaign to remote areas. Between 1986 and 1989 in Bangladesh, UNICEF water experts assisted SC/U.S. in pump testing and in the distribution of UNICEF-supplied tubewells. SC/U.S. staff in Bangladesh have been trained by UNICEF in night blindness/Vitamin A distribution and between 1987 and 1989, SC/U.S. supported that Government's immunization campaign with UNICEF-supplied vaccines. UNICEF Executive Director, James Grant, visited SC's UNICEF-co-ordinated EPI immunization programme in the Gorkha District of Nepal in November 1986. SC/U.S. provided financial support for the UNICEF/WHO/UNESCO-sponsored publication, Facts for Life and for a UNICEF-sponsored series on the Rights of the Child.

Representatives of the agency h[illegible]met with the Executive Director of UNICEF on several occasions to discuss ways [illegible]encourage further UNICEF/Save the children collaborative efforts.

UNDP

During 1989, SC/U.S. assisted in the preparation of a UNDP-organized housing exhibit (held January 1990) in Bangladesh; UNDP provided funding during 1986-1989 for a SC/U.S. community development programme at Norbuling Impact Area in Bhutan. SC/U.S. staff in Nepal participated in UNDP meetings for reconstruction/rehab after the earthquake in August 1988 (followed by joint reconstruction activities in Sivaha District).

FAO

SC/U.S. and FAO co-sponsored the 1988 World Food Day celebration in Norbuling, Bhutan. FAO also provides assistance in Bhutan for literacy/library materials.

UNFPA

UNFPA funded a family planning education project in Cameroon beginning in August 1989. A proposal has been submitted for its continuation through 1990.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

In the spirit of General Assembly resolution 35/18 naming 1980-1990 the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade SC/U.S.'s programme in Nicaragua has constructed well rims and water tanks (432 wells to date). In recognition of the Decade, during 1989, the agency's El Salvador programme completed a piped water system, providing clean water to 1,600 families.

SC/U.S. encouraged the 11/89 adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It has provided financial support and attended meetings to formulate/implement strategy, has signed letters to senior United States government officials urging support for the Convention, in the United Nations and before the United States Senate, has organized a regional conference in southern Africa on the Convention's implementation and has attended regional conferences on the Convention in Thailand, Mexico and Sweden.

Dissemination of information on United Nations-related activities

SC/U.S. has published a number of articles about United Nations-related activities in its Impact magazine and in United Nations-sponsored publications (Refugees).

75. SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL WOMEN (SIW)

(Category II)

Socialist International Women (SIW) is an international organization composed of women's organizations, of social democratic, socialist and labour parties. It was founded in 1907, to struggle for and obtain political rights for women.

The organization promotes action programmes to overcome discrimination in society, including inequalities between men and women, as well as to work for human rights in general, development and peace.

Since 1986, more organizations from Latin America, Northern Africa and Asia have become members.

Socialist International Women regularly attends United Nations meetings at Geneva and Vienna and is very active in NGO committees in both United Nations seats through its own representatives.

In the report period, 1986-1989, SIW has highlighted and adopted resolutions on "Women's participation in the development process"; "Women - a key factor in the economic development of Africa"; "Disarmament and development"; "Women and political power"; "Women's work, women's right to health services and children's rights"; and "Prevention of sexual exploitation".

Socialist International Women regularly sends its resolutions to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as to the Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna) and to specialized agencies where appropriate. Socialist International Women submitted written statements to the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva on the Sexual Mutilation of Women, as well as on General Assembly resolutions 41/94 and 41/132 of 4 December 1986. SIW was represented at the meeting of the special session on disarmament in New York, 31 May-25 June 1988, and made all its resolutions on disarmament in the report period available to participants in this meeting. Representatives of SIW also attended the UNESCO African Regional NGO Consultation at Dakar, 2-6 February 1987 as well as the UNESCO NGO Consultation on Literacy and Adult Education at Lima, 3-6 December 1989.

76. SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL

(Category I)

SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) is an association of Soroptimist Federations (4) with 92,594 members, 2,775 clubs in 87 countries and territories. The objects are:

(a) To maintain high ethical standards in business, the professions, and other aspects of life;

(b) To strive for human rights for all people and, in particular, to advance the status of women;

(c) To develop a spirit of friendship and unity among Soroptimists of all countries;

(d) To quicken the spirit of service and human understanding;

(e) To contribute to international understanding and universal friendship.

Clubs world-wide work within the same six programme areas: economic and social development, education, environment, health, human rights/status of women and international goodwill and understanding. The policy of SI is to be concerned with international and national issues that relate to our objects and programmes. On matters of political controversy between nations, of party politics and of sectarian religion, SI maintains a position of strict neutrality.

Participation in conferences and other meetings

SI representatives have participated in each of the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and sessions of subsidiary bodies dealing with status of women, elimination of discrimination against women, narcotic drugs, health, prevention and control of AIDS, traditional practices adversely affecting the health of women and children, peace, population, economic and social development, human rights, refugees, crime prevention, disarmament and development, critical economic situation in Africa, shelter for the homeless, implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, employment, peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In addition, SI has been represented at other conferences and meetings including: Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family (Vienna, 1986); International Conference (and NGO Forum) on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987); 12th and 15th NGO/UNFPA Consultation in Europe, 1986 and 1989; Commissions on Human Settlements (Istanbul, Nairobi, New Delhi and Colombo, in 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989); seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989; UNICEF Executive Board Sessions 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989; UNESCO Symposium of NGOs on Education for Peace and International Comprehension (Paris 1987); UNESCO NGO Symposium on World Decade for Cultural Development (Paris, 1987), Seminar on Relations between UNESCO and NGOs (Paris, April 1988); twenty-first Biennial NGO Conference (Paris, 1988);

UNESCO Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Collective Consultation of NGOS on Literacy (Paris, 1987, Istanbul, 1988 (hosted by SI) and Quito, 1989); UNHCR Round Table Seminar (Geneva); Department of Public Information Annual Conferences for NGOs (New York, 1987, 1988, 1989).

Statements were made to: Preparatory Body for International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (February 1986), International Year of Peace Secretariat (February 1986), International Year of Shelter for the Homeless Secretariat (1987) and Commission on Status of Women, thirty-second session (Vienna, March 1988). SI joined with other NGOs in preparing and signing over 30 statements to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies between 1986 and 1989.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and agencies

SI has representatives accredited to the Economic and Social Council in New York, Geneva and Vienna; Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva; UNICEF, New York and Geneva; ILO, Geneva; UNESCO, Paris. The representatives have served and are serving on various NGO committees including: Women, Population, Aging, Women and Employment, Crime Prevention, Youth, Peace, Narcotic and Substance Abuse (Chairman), Housing and International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (Vice-Chairman); UNICEF - member of the Executive Board of the NGO committee, member of Working Groups on AIDS, Rights of the Child, Street Children and Children in exceptionally difficult circumstances; UNESCO-member of Bureau of NGO Standing Committee 1987-1989 (Rapporteur).

UNICEF

Over $US 555,000 were donated to our 1983-1987 International Project "Creation of Drill Holes for Wells" in Senegal, with local Soroptimists acting as liaison with the community to encourage participating in the planning, construction and maintenance of the project and educating the community in hygiene, nutrition and proper use of water; 1987-1991 Project: an integrated development programme for women in the Peruvian Highlands - anticipated to cost $US 350,000.

UNIFEM

$US 31,500 to a Women's Market Project in Ghana; $60,000 to assist women in Tokelau and Papua New Guinea.

FAO-World Food Programme

$15,000 (approx.) for a Non-Food Items Project in Lesotho and Mauritania.

UNESCO Co-Action

$32,000 to a project in Rio Salado, Dominican Republic, a pilot project for shantytowns associated with the Year of Shelter for the Homeless; $10,000 to aid Khmer Refugee Women; SI is one of the women's NGOs responsible for project FIVE-O:

the main projects are for vocational training for women in developing countries, and SI has contributed $15,000 to help start the projects.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

Soroptimists work to promote relationships with the United Nations at three levels - local, national and international. They share awareness, advocacy and action, joining together to accomplish projects in support of United Nations resolutions. Delegates at the XIIIth Quadrennial Convention in Australia, July 1987, voted to adopt a programme focus for 1987-1991, the topics based on the forward-looking strategies adopted in Nairobi. Soroptimists world wide continue to urge their national Governments to ratify and sign the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and support laws granting gender equality. Clubs have responded to the United Nations Special Years on Peace and on Shelter for the Homeless and are preparing for 1990 on literacy. SI was presented with a Peace Messenger award in recognition of the organization's significant contribution to the programmes and objectives of the International Year of Peace, and a Soroptimist received the 1987 UNESCO Education for Peace Prize. Work is continuing to raise public consciousness on the plight of refugees, ensuring implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/135 on refugee and displaced women. $30,000 was given to the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children in support of the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/48. Work continues on providing Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation, an ongoing interest for many years with members at all levels undertaking projects to aid many countries in the developing world.

Consultations

Consultations have taken place continuously between SI representatives, the SI International Representatives Liaison and members of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, Geneva and Vienna, relating to items of concern being debated by the related United Nations bodies. Between 1986 and 1989, the SI International presidents had regular consultations with the secretariats of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in New York, Geneva, Vienna and at UNESCO, Paris.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or the Secretariat

Numerous questionnaires and communications addressed to non-governmental organizations by United Nations agencies receive full attention by SI - whether requests for information or invitations to nominate experts to take part in special activities.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities: economic and social development

The SI 1987-1991 Quadrennial Project, intends to aid women in Cajamarca, in the highlands of Peru, to develop and gain control of their lives, health and future. There have been lectures and studies on the need for advanced studies and training for women, particularly in sciences and economics; monetary awards for

women returning to work; provision of role models and advisors; information packs on setting up and running small craft businesses; providing guidance, shelter and clothing for unemployed youth; investigation into implementation of equal pay for work of equal value; continuing input into the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation.

Education

Activities include: advocating reforms for school systems; generating support from Governments and relevant organizations for more funds to support libraries, schools and literacy/post literacy campaigns; providing scholarships, grants and educational assistance; serving as school Managers/Governors; organizing pre-school teacher training and the development of teaching aids; arranging language courses, career advice seminars; improving curricula in science and math subjects and producing booklets; rehabilitating women prisoners.

Environment

Members world wide have studied environmental problems and representations have been made to governments at national and local level for legislation on acid rain, the depletion of the ozone layer, the "greenhouse effect", use of unleaded petrol, provision of collection points for articles for recycling, indiscriminate transportation and disposal of toxic waste and pollution; tree planting, contributing to the redevelopment of inner city areas. Clean water has been provided in Senegal, South Africa, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Solomon Islands.

Health

Work continues in this area supporting the health of children, adults and the elderly, at local, national and international level. Problems studied and assisted include: participation in Safe Motherhood Initiative; violence in the family, child abuse, rape, battered wives, combating drug abuse and addiction to alcohol and narcotics; AIDS and self-care; giving financial assistance in education on the importance of breast-feeding and immunization.

Status of women

Research and study continues on: human rights teaching, status of women, tax laws, unfair discriminaton, unpaid work; the promotion of equal access to education; economic rights and social consideration; legal rights; matrimonial property; pension schemes. Activities include: organizing a "Women for Peace" Conference, promotion of the United Nations "ABC-teaching human rights" and contributing to JUNIC/NGO Kit No. 5 programme group "Women and Peace".

International goodwill and understanding

Work includes: assisting refugees; promoting (with UNESCO) Project FIVE-O to help women in poor economic circumstances in developing countries by providing courses in literacy, health, child care, nursing, family planning, self-reliance and leadership; assistance in natural disasters; exchange visits for young people and adults.

Publications

At International and Federation Conferences there have been United Nations speakers and agenda items. The organization publishes a quarterly magazine International Soroptimist and each of the four Federations within the organization publish magazines, all giving extensive coverage to the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and reports of meetings, resolutions and important directives which are in line with the aims and work of Soroptimist International.

77. UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

The aims of UIA are to facilitate the evolution of the world-wide network of non-profit organizations, especially non-governmental or voluntary organizations; promote understanding of how international bodies represent valid interests in every field of human activity or belief; enable these initiatives to develop and counter-balance each other creatively in response to world problems by collecting information on these bodies and their relationships; experiment with more meaningful and action-oriented ways of presenting such information as a catalyst for the emergence of more appropriate organizations; promote research on the legal, administrative and other problems common to these international associations, especially in their contacts with governmental bodies.

Membership: 130 individuals (professors of international relations, diplomats, association executives, etc.) from 37 countries.

Funding: There have been no changes in source of funding.

Participation in Economic and Social Council meetings

UIA has chosen not to participate in any of the Economic and Social Council meetings during the 1986-1989 quadrennium.

Co-operation with other United Nations bodies and agencies

UNU

UIA has participated in meetings of the United Nations University project on Economic Aspects of Human Development (Rome, 1986; Geneva, 1987).

UNESCO

(a) At the invitaton of UNESCO, UIA has made available complimentary copies of its directories to participants at two UNESCO regional consultations on NGOs (Dakar, 1987; Quito, 1990);

(b) UIA has undertaken three contracts for UNESCO: production of a provisional directory of international non-governmental organizations in official relationship with UNESCO (1986); Study of geographical extension of international non-governmental organizations in official relationship with UNESCO (1986); feasibility study for the implementation of a data base on international organizations within UNESCO secretariat (1988);

(c) UIA received a grant in 1988 from UNESCO towards the preparation of an Atlas of International Network Relationships, through which it is hoped to articulate graphically the network of relationships between organizations, between world problems, and between problems and the organizations concerned with them.

Other relevant activities

(a) Action in implementation of UN resolutions: Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 334 (b) (XI), UIA continues to publish its Yearbook of International Organizations, currently in its 27th edition. The publication consists of three volumes. Volume 1: Descriptions and multilingual index to over 25,000 international organizations (governmental and non-governmental); Volume 2: Participation of countries in international organizations (including over 110,000 membership links); Volume 3: Classified subject guide to international organizations (over 3,000 categories);

(b) Consultations and co-operation with Secretariat officials: UIA was invited to make a presentation to the United Nations Interdepartmental Working Group on NGOs (New York, 1988);

UIA was invited to a consultative meeting on information systems on national NGOs (Geneva, 1988).

UIA continues to collaborate with the United Nations Library (Geneva) on specific questions, most recently the transliteration of Russian language subject categories for the Yearbook;

(c) Preparation of requested papers: UIA has responded to occasional questions from the NGO Unit;

(d) Other examples of consultative and substantive activities:

(i) Statutes and legal status of international associations.

UIA has published a collective of 390 statutes of international associations in: International Association Statutes Series (Vol. 1, 1988). The volume also contains a historical review of the complete range of proposals and draft conventions for a legal status for international associations (from 1912 to 1987).

(ii) World problems and human potential.

UIA has continued its programme, initiated in 1972, to collect information from international organizations, and notably from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the world problems with which they claim to be concerned. This information, held in a data base, was used to produce the Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential (1986). Work on the third revised edition was initiated in 1988 and will be completed in 1990. The data base currently contains information on some 13,000 perceived world problems, linked by some 60,000 relationships. The problems described are in every field of human activity and include many which are only mentioned in passing in official reports, but may be highlighted in expert reports or other special studies.

The 1986 edition of the Encyclopedia included six other sections on "human potential". These were: human values (2,270), forms of communication (1,055), human development concepts (628) and modes of awareness (968), integrative concepts (632), strategies for social changes (8,335), and innovative techniques. Since 1988, extensive work has been done on human development and the use of metaphor as an unexplored communication resource of value in articulating more appropriate and sustainable approaches to the global problematique.

78. UNION OF INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

The Union of International Technical Associations (UITA) was created on 2 March 1951 at the initiative of UNESCO. It is a non-governmental organization grouping 32 international non-governmental technical associations. Its aims are:

(a) To identify, promote and co-ordinate its member's actions in fields of common interests;

(b) To facilitate relations between these members and the agencies of the United Nations organizations notably UNESCO, UNIDO, and the Economic and Social Council, as well as with other international organizations;

(c) To induce actions aiming at the creation of new associations;

(d) To participate in the annual and pluriannual programmes of the United Nations and bodies of the United Nations system.

English and French are the Union's languages. Sources of funding come from membership fees and contributions from several French companies.

The number of members has increased during this period from 25 to 32.

UITA follows up ties with the Economic and Social Council and participates in its meetings.

Every two years UITA participates in the General Conference of UNESCO in which it delivers a speech and makes proposals to be included in UNESCO programmes, for example:

(a) Organization with UNIDO of two seminars grouping about 10 UITA members to study the possibilities of co-operation and participation to programmes of this agency;

(b) Several missions to FAO headquarters in Rome to study the possibility of co-operation.

In the framework of UNESCO programmes several projects by the UITA members have been realized:

(a) To study and put in place an association between UITA and the World Federation of Engineering Organization (WFEO), with creation of an Joint Executive Committee and signature by the Director-General of UNESCO and the representative of both organisms of a Memorandum of Understanding indicating a will of co-operation between the three parties;

(b) To co-operate with several intergovernmental organizations in the specific fields of UITA's members;

(c) To participate in two programmes: International Decade for Natural Disasters Reduction and International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, in both cases in collaboration with International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU);

(d) To participate in the UNESCO colloquium "Source and Technology for the Future" (14-16 June 1989 in Paris).

79. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

(Category I)

The Women's International Democratic Federation, which unites in its ranks 144 national organizations in 116 countries of all continents, stands for the rights of women and children, peace and disarmament, national independence, development and human rights. In consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, UNICEF and, since October 1988, with UNIDO, WIDF supports the activities of the United Nations and contributes to implementing its goals.

The WIDF participated in the sessions of the Council held at New York over the past four years. At the first regular session of 1989 it presented an oral statement on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. The WIDF has submitted written and oral statements to all sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Commission at Geneva and all sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at Vienna and in New York. Information about human rights violations and violations of women's rights in different parts of the world has been sent to the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna.

The WIDF and its affiliated organizations have been active for the propagation and implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. They were translated into German by the WIDF and sent to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The full text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was reprinted on the tenth anniversary of its adoption. There was a special commission on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies at the World Congress of Women, held by the WIDF in Moscow in 1987. Among the Congress participants were 25 representatives of the United Nations system from 13 specialized agencies and bodies. The WIDF is co-operating well with various specialized agencies, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO and UNIDO and maintains contacts with WHO and FAO.

The co-operation between WIDF and UNESCO has expanded in the preparations for the International Literacy Year. In the period 1988/89, WIDF was co-chairman of the NGO-UNESCO joint literacy working group. It is also a member of the Steering Committee of the World Conference on Education for All. In line with UNICEF policy the WIDF has undertaken special activities to promote a happy and peaceful life for all children.

The WIDF used its position on the ILO Special List to make a statement on women's employment policy at the seventy-fifth session of the International Labour Conference in 1988, contributing to the implementation and review of the existing ILO Convention.

Within the framework of the Second Decade of Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination, WIDF took part in the International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Decade (Geneva, October 1988) as well as the preparations for it. The information about the activities of WIDF affiliates in support of anti-apartheid actions regularly submitted to the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid and the Special Committee on Apartheid has been included in United Nations documentation.

Furthermore, the WIDF participated in such United Nations-organized international conferences and meetings as:

(a) The third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, New York, June 1988, where WIDF put forward its viewpoint orally and in writing;

(b) The World Conference on the relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, September 1987, where the WIDF viewpoint was stated orally.

WIDF was active in implementing the objectives of the International Year of Peace (1986). It shared in preparing and holding the World Conference on the International Year of Peace in October 1986 in Copenhagen. Also in 1986 it initiated campaigns under the motto "Stop nuclear tests - now" and "No to Star Wars - Yes to Star Peace". In doing so it actively contributed to the World Disaramament Campaign. In recognition of its activities for peace the WIDF was awarded the honorary title "Peace Messenger" in September 1987. For better co-ordination of women's actions for peace, WIDF organized two international women's peace schools: in Sofia (1988) and in Warsaw (1989).

During the years 1986-1989 WIDF organized various activities on women's and children's rights (seminars, workshops, conferences) to which United Nations representatives were invited. WIDF officers had the honour of having talks and consultations with prominent representatives of the United Nations, whose opinions were published in the WIDF Review.

Re-elected member of the CONGO Board in 1988, the WIDF has actively participated in the work of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and its Special NGO Committees on Disarmament, Development and Human Rights. It was actively involved in the preparation of the NGO Consultation that took place in February 1990 at Vienna.

WIDF-affiliated organizations have been regularly informed about the results of and documents adopted at important United Nations activities through WIDF circulars and publications, such as the journal Women of the Whole World and the Documents and Information, Special Issue, and Women in Action bulletins. For instance, the WIDF printed the full text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and called on its affiliated organizations to take action for the ratification of the Convention by their Governments and for its implementation.

Between 1986 and 1989 the WIDF journal Women of the Whole World, which appears in six languages, published more than 20 articles dealing with United Nations activities and co-operation between the WIDF and the United Nations system, e.g., "Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" (No. 3/86); "Women and the United Nations" (No. 3/87), "UNESCO and NGOs hand in hand in the struggle against illiterarcy" (No. 2/88), "Health for all - all for health" (No. 3/88), "40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Human Rights" (No. 4/88), "Convention on the Rights of the Child" (No. 2/89).

The WIDF has permanent representatives at the three United Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. This facilitates WIDF involvement in United Nations activities.

80. WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

(Category II)

The Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) is an international social welfare organization of 300,000 women with federations in 50 countries. Since it was founded 70 years ago, it has provided services to children, women and families, regardless of their race or religious affiliation.

Participation in the programmes of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Forward-looking Strategies

During the past four years, WIZO multiplied its efforts to ensure implementation, both in spirit and in the letter, of the objectives of the United Nations Women's Decade Forward-looking Strategies to safeguard the full equality of women. WIZO has insisted on the creation of full and equal opportunities for women to develop their talents and creative abilities and to facilitate their involvement in the processes of development. WIZO has promoted throughout its Federations educational programmes of friendship and mutual co-operation and exchanges in the achievement of peace. In the past four years, a major concern for WIZO has been to develop services geared specifically to women in the throes of family violence through the creation of legal advice bureaux, shelters for battered women and their children.

International Plan of Action on Aging

WIZO Federations implemented the International Plan of Action on Aging by estalishing Golden-Age Clubs to provide social and recreational activities for the elderly.

Rights of the Child

Since its establishment, WIZO's main efforts have been dedicated to the welfare of children and adolescents. WIZO applauded the unanimous adoption at the General Assembly of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially all the new rights that appear for the first time in an international human rights document, such as consideration of a child's ethnic, religious or linguistic heritage when providing alternative family care. WIZO federations have continued to support actively the work of UNICEF either by participating in the national committees for UNICEF or in fund-raising campaigns.

Dissemination of information

WIZO encourages the dissemination of information on the United Nations bodies among its federations and visits and tours to the United Nations buildings were organized throughout the years.

WIZO attendance at United Nations meetings in New York, Geneva and Vienna

WIZO representatives have attended and/or held consultations with members of the following United Nations bodies or agencies:

Commission on the Statute of Women, Vienna

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva

Third Committee sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, 1986, 1987, 1983, 1989

Economic and Social Council sessions in New York and Geneva, 1987, 1988, 1989

UNICEF Executive Board meetings in New York.

Non-governmental organization activities

Prior to the extended thirty-fourth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in Vienna, two days of consultations with representatives of international organizations took place. WIZO's representatives organized a workshop on "Changing Attitudes Towards Women's Work, Salaried and Non-Salaried", with the following sub-headings:

Stress on women, physical and mental

The gap between law and reality

Effects on family situations

Conflict in women's lives, public and private

Effects of these changes on volunteering

WIZO representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna regularly attend:

(a) Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

(b) Weekly briefings of the Department of Public Information for the Non-Governmental Organizations community in New York;

(c) Meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF;

(d) Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the United Nations Women's Decade, New York;

(e) Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations for Non-Governmental Organizations.

81. WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH (WAY)

(Category I)

The World Assembly of Youth (WAY) is an international co-ordinating body of national youth councils and youth organizations from around the world. Since 1949, the WAY secretariat is in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Consultations with members of bodies of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations agencies

The World Assembly of Youth has maintained very close working relations with most of the United Nations agencies that have an interest in youth, and also had regular consultations with the NGO Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in New York and the NGO offices of United Nations bodies.

The Secretary-General of WAY met officials of several branches of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at Vienna, including the Director of the Vienna International Centre and the Executive Director of UNFDAC. Similar consultation has also taken place with officials at UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA, WHO and their regional WHO offices. Officials of WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO also visited the WAY secretariat.

Participation in United Nations conferences and United Nations related meetings

WAY representatives attended several United Nations related meetings and conferences, specifically:

UNFPA/NGO Consultations in Europe (Geneva)

UNESCO-NGO Consultations (Paris, Moscow)

WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF sponsored "International Conference on Better Health for Women & Children" (Nairobi). WAY sponsored the participation of third world youth leaders to attend

WHO Health Assemblies (Geneva, 1986-1989). WAY also sponsored the participation of third world youth leaders for technical discussions on youth and health, 1989

UNCSDHA and ESCAP International Workshop on Youth Policies (Bangkok); attended by WAY Vice President from Malaysia

UNESCO Latin-American NGO Consultation (Quito)

UNFPA International Forum on Population (Amsterdam); attended by WAY Secretary-General

UNICEF-NGO Forum (New York); attended by WAY's United Nations representative

NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse (New York, 1988); attended by WAY representative, 1988

Task Force of the Adolescent Health Steering Committee (Geneva and London); attended by WAY Secretary General, 1989

ESCAP meeting (Bangkok); attended by WAY representative from the Committee of Youth Organizations in Thailand

WHO Regional Assembly (India); attended by WAY representative from the National Council of Youth Organizations in India

WHO Regional Assembly (Denmark); attended by WAY Programme Director

Global programme on AIDS (GPA) Management Committee meetings; attended by WAY Programme Director

Implementation of United Nations resolutions and actions on international regional and national level

WAY programmes are devoted to implementation of United Nations programmes involving youth participation in the fields of population awareness, adolescent health, environment education, drugs and AIDS prevention, enhancement of the status of women, human rights and disarmament.

Through its youth press service and Youth RoundUp publications, WAY works as a channel of communication between youth organizations and United Nations agencies. WAY and its affiliates observed "World Environment Day" and "Literacy Day"; participated in UNFPA's "5 Billion People" observation to highlight the gravity of population overgrowth; organized essay and poster competitions with national newspapers in Kenya, Sri Lanka and India to involve grass-root level youth in issues like drugs, literacy and peace and environment.

WAY participated in the following activities:

Pacific Regional Workshop on Youth Participation in Development (Tonga, 1986)

Conducted "African Regional Youth Organization" Consultation on Drug Abuse and Environment (Banjul, Gambia, 1986)

Statement on Apartheid and Drug Abuse for Asian region; issued by World Assembly of Youth and Malaysian Youth Council, 1986

National Training Course on Youth Participation in Development (Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 1987)

National Training Course on Youth Participation in Population and Environment (Somalia, 1987)

National Youth Leadership Training Course on Drugs (New Delhi, 1987)

West African Youth Training Course and Consultative Meeting on Development (Bamako, Mali, 1987)

National Youth Training Course on Adult Education and Population (Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1987)

East African Consultation on Drugs and AIDS (with youth organizations) (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 1987)

West African Consultation on Environment and Youth (Bamako, 1988)

Pacific Regional Training Course on Development, Management and Leadership Skills (Honiara, Solomon Islands, 1989)

International Youth Workshop on Youth and Leprosy (Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, 1989)

National Consultation Meeting on Identifying Family Life Needs (Lilongwe, Malawai, 1989)

(Programmes conducted by WAY affiliates in the United Nations programme areas are large, hence not listed here.)

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and United Nations agencies

WAY conducted the following activities in co-operation with United Nations agencies:

Afro-Asian Regional Youth Workshop on Youth Counselling (Male, Maldives, 1986; with WHO)

African Regional Youth Workshop on Adolescent Fertility (Banjul, Gambia, 1986; with WHO)

International Development Management Training Course with Emphasis on Drug Abuse (Aalborg, Denmark, 1987; with UNFDAC)

Caribbean Regional Youth Training Workshop on Youth Counselling (Barbados, 1987; with WHO)

National Youth Counselling Training Course (India, 1987; with WHO)

National Youth Counselling Training for Adolescent Health (Bangladesh, 1987; with WHO)

East African Workshop on Youth and Health Development (United Republic of Tanzania, 1987; with WHO and UNICEF)

International Youth Colloquium on Youth Leadership for Health (Geneva, 1989; with WHO)

Regional Youth Workshop on Leprosy (Kenya, 1988; with WHO technical assistance)

National Training Course on Youth Counselling (Nepal, 1988; with WHO)

Sub-Regional African Training Course on Survey Methodology (Lusaka, Zambia, 1988; with WHO)

International Conference on Drug Abuse and AIDS Prevention (Chicago, United States of America, 1988; with Global Programme on AIDS-WHO)

Regional Workshop on Youth and Health Development (Mali, 1988; with WHO and UNICEF)

International Youth Workshop on Population, Development and Environment (Copenhagen, 1988; with UNFPA)

Pacific Regional Training Workshop on Youth Counselling (Fiji, 1989, with WHO)

Asian Regional Workshop on Youth and Health Development (New Delhi, India, 1989; with WHO and UNICEF)

Caribbean Regional Young Women's Training Course on Health (Paramaribo, Suriname, 1989; with UNFPA and WHO technical assistance)

Inter-Country Youth Consultation on AIDS Prevention (Yaounde, Cameroon, 1989; with Global Programme on AIDS-WHO)

European Regional Workshop on Youth and Health (Portugal, 1989; with WHO-EURO)

European Regional Workshop on Youth, Sex, Drugs and AIDS, World AIDS Day (Vienna, 1989; with WHO)

Caribbean Regional Youth Workshop on AIDS Prevention (Hastings, Barbados, 1989; with Global Programme on AIDS-WHO)

82. WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR WORLD FEDERATION

(Category II)

The World Association for World Federation (WAWF) is a non-profit non-governmental organization working to strengthen the United Nations and the international legal system in order to create a more just and peaceful world. WAWF works through its United Nations office in New York, its International Secretariat in Amsterdam, its 15 national organizations and members in some 30 countries. WAWF holds consultative status at the United Nations and maintains official representation in New York and Geneva.

Summary of WAWF's activities

WAWF's United Nations representative and other WAWF staff have attended on a regular basis the meetings of the General Assembly, the First and Sixth Committees, and special sessions especially when issues of international law and peace and security are on the agenda. The United Nations representative sends out regular reports to its national organizations on United Nations resolutions and activities on these issues, meets with diplomats from the permanent missions of many countries, with individuals from the United Nations Secretariat, and with visiting WAWF members, and works closely through meetings and forums with other non-governmental organizations. WAWF's International Secretariat Office in Amsterdam co-ordinates the activities of World Federalist National Organizations.

Participation in United Nations conferences

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (1987). Oral presentation by WAWF Policy Chair, August 1987 (A/CONF.130/NGO/26); Written statement by WAWF German representative, "Pooling 'Security Sovereignty' with the United Nations", August 1987 (A/CONF.130/NGO/41); participation by WAWF United Nations representative in NGO task force for the Conference, February-August 1987; special reception for diplomatic community, delegates lounge, organized by WAWF United Nations representative, August 1987.

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1988). Oral statement by WAWF United Nations Representative on the Preparatory Committee, January 1988 (A/S-15/AC.1/PV.5); oral statement by WAWF United Nations representative to the Committee of the Whole, June 1988 (Press Release GA/7661); computer conference (called WORLDFED.SSDIII), created for PeaceNet by WAWF United Nations office staff, informed NGOs in many countries of developments in the special session; WAWF United Nations Office prepared special leaflet on United Nations role in monitoring and verification and distributed to all United Nations delegations and NGO representatives along with other material and received WAWF delegates from nine countries; August 1988; WAWF United Nations office representative participated in NGO coalition, planning NGO activities for the special session, April and May, 1988.

United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues (Kyoto, Japan, April 1989). WAWF Japanese National Organization Representative attended and presented appeal.

Other consultative and substantive activities

Précis by WAWF United Nations representative on M. Bertrand report (May 1986). Distribution to NGOs, Permanent Missions and WAWF National Organizations. Public meetings organized by WAWF United Nations Representative featuring Maurice Bertrand as guest speaker, 1986.

Philadelphia Declaration (Sept. 1987). World Federalists from 38 countries attended conference on constitutional potential of the United Nations and issued "Declaration of Philadelphia" urging reform of and renewed commitment to the United Nations.

Movement of Non-Aligned Countries Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting at The Hague (June 1989). WAWF United Nations and Amsterdam staff and National Organizations provided the Movement with a secretary and other logistical support for their meeting, gathered endorsements from 80 non-governmental organizations in the non-aligned initiative calling for a United Nations Decade of International Law, and organized an NGO forum and reception for ministers and NGO representatives at The Hague.

Conference on "The USSR and the UN" organized by WAWF Danish National Organization (Copenhagen, September 1989).

WAWF Commission of Experts Report: A Proposal for United Nations Security Forces (UNSF) by En Verden, Norwegian National Organization 1989. WAWF United Nations representative arranged for Norwegian Group of Experts to meet with United Nations Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs and with diplomats from several permanent missions, (October 1989).

Implementation of United Nations resolutions calling for response by NGOs

The WAWF United Nations Office and National Organizations studied and supported a variety of United Nations resolutions, including those concerning Antarctica international verification agency, international criminal court, strengthening United Nations peace-keeping operations, financial emergency of the United Nations International Literacy Year, development of law relating to new international economic order, peaceful settlement of disputes between States, programme of assistance in the teaching and dissemination of international law, draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, International drug trafficking, and charter committee resolutions on strengthening the role of the United Nations.

Decade of International Law. WAWF United Nations office and staff gathered endorsements from 130 NGOs in support of the proposal and met with representatives of permanent missions (September-December 1989). WAWF special report on the Decade was distributed widely to NGOs, United Nations Secretariat and permanent missions and WAWF National Organizations. Special letter and information on Decade sent by WAWF United Nations office to 30 eminent international lawyers.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations (articles, reports, programmes). WAWF widely distributed United Nations material on, inter alia, Antarctica Law of the Sea, Draft Code of Crimes, Security and Peace-keeping Operations; International Criminal Court, United Nations reform, global climate, International Literacy Year, Special Committee on the Charter, International Law Commission, World Disarmament Campaign, Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security.

Publications of the Center for United Nations Reform Education (Educational affiliate of World Federalist Assoc., WAWF United States National Organization)

Roseann Rife, The Current UN Financial Crisis and Proposals for More Dependable UN Revenue, Monograph No. 3 (1987)

Joseph Baratta, Verification and Disarmament, Monograph No. 4 (1988)

_____, International Peacekeeping: History and Strengthening, Monograph No. 6 (1989)

_____, International Arbitration: Improving its Role in Dispute Settlement, Monograph No. 7 (1989)

Other publications

Finn Laursen Federalist Theory and World Order (Amsterdam, 1986),

Barbara Walker, ed. World Federalist Bicentennial Reader (Washington, D.C., 1987)

Joseph Baratta, Strengthening the United Nations: A bibliography on UN Reform and World Federalism (Westport, Connecticut, 1987)

Lucio Levi, Guido Montani, Francesco Rossilillo, Three Introductions to Federalism (London, 1989)

Dieter Heinrich, Proposal for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (New York, 1989)

Charlotte Waterlow, Climatic Crisis: A World Federalist Response (London, 1989)

World Federalist News (Amsterdam) (WAWF quarterly)

Canadian World Federalists (Canada) (quarterly)

World Federalist News (U.S.) (quarterly)

Transnational Perspectives (Geneva) (affiliated, three times a year)

83. THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF FORMER UNITED NATIONS INTERNES AND FELLOWS

(Category II)

The activities of the World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows (WAFUNIF) are devoted solely to United Nations matters, as constitutionally mandated. WAFUNIF, with members from over 102 countries and all regions, was established in 1978, under United Nations auspices:

(a) To be an alumni organization for former United Nations internes and fellows;

(b) To continue as a channel of communication between the United Nations and those whom it has serviced through its multiple internships and fellowships;

(c) To use the collective and individual resources of its members to promote, at the international, regional, national, and local levels, research, information and education to help improve public understanding of the aims, purposes, activities and potentialities of the United Nations;

(d) To rekindle interest in the United Nations and issues of world concern among those alumni who are working in areas removed from international affairs;

(e) To support and encourage the maintenance and further development of internships, fellowships, and other types of training programmes within the United Nations system.

To make more accurate equitable geographic distribution on its Board of Directors and in a manner consistent with current United Nations practice, on 30 June 1986, the WAFUNIF Constitution was amended to change from the original seven- to the five-region classification used by the United Nations General Assembly, in accordance with Rule 31 and its footnotes of its Rules of Procedure. Accordingly, WAFUNIF 21-member Board of Directors is equitably geographically distributed as follows: Africa six seats; Asia six seats; Eastern Europe two seats; Latin America and the Caribbean three seats; Western Europe and Other States four seats.

Grounded in its commitment and sense of responsibility to support the full realization of the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, WAFUNIF's activities are viewed as contributing to implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations system applicable to non-governmental organizations. On 15 September 1987, the Secretary-General designated WAFUNIF a Peace Messenger in recognition of significant contribution to the programme and objectives of the International Year of Peace.

WAFUNIF's tradition of close co-operative links of technical, substantive and collegial support from United Nations agencies and organizations have been strengthened. Projects and activities undertaken have served as an interrelated set of building blocks supporting new growth and development of feedback loops

between WAFUNIF research and training activities. The interlinkages between labour productivity, the deskilling of labour, structural changes, structural adjustment, technology transfer, the impact of new and frontier technologies and their implications for industrially developing and post-industrial societies, human resources development, are among the issues on the United Nations system's agenda that have received WAFUNIF's priority attention. Related to this has been the refinement of WAFUNIF's integrated and multidisciplinary approach by elaborating, through study, the interlinkages between disarmament, development, security, peace, social, cultural, political and economic processes - linkages which could be incorporated into training methodology.

During the period under review, WAFUNIF held several meetings. These included:

(a) A Round-table (24 October 1986/New York) involving United Nations diplomats and United Nations officials with representatives of the Economic Institute, Belgrade, and the Foreign Trade Institute of Yugoslavia, dealing with the restructuration of education for the future, and employment-related issues, as well as the use of econometric methods and economic development analysis, including time series analysis of the macro-economic problems;

(b) Pre-UNCTAD VII Forum on Approaches to the Strategic Linking of the Inter-relationships of Labour Productivity, Information Technologies, Resource Transfers, Trade and Training for Development: organized with assistance from the New York Office of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (3 June 1987, New York). The Forum's Report, including recommendations adopted, was circulated as an official document of UNCTAD VII;

(c) Round-table on An Integrated Approach: Development and Environment, Present and Future (25-27 July 1988, Kingston, Jamaica): organized in co-operation with the United Nations Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; the United Nations Development Programme; and the United Nations Environment Programme, assisted by the University of the West Indies. The Round-table explored the linkages between the environment and the economy, within the context of "The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond", adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, and the report of the World Commission on Environment;

(d) Special Meeting of Eminent Former Internes and Fellows of the United Nations System (20-21 June 1988, New York); Consultation on the Role of the Alumni in Strengthening Support for the United Nations System within Latin America and the Caribbean (28-29 July 1988, Kingston, Jamaica); European Regional Consultation on Supporting the Alma Mater: Strengthening Co-operation between WAFUNIF and the United Nations System: organized with assistance from the United Nations Office at Geneva, 18 August 1989, Palais des Nations/Geneva);

(e) Public Forum on Confidence-Building Measures for a Multilateral Approach to Resolving Problems of External Debt and Poverty (14 June 1988/New York). Distinguished guest speakers included the Third Secretary-General of UNCTAD, now Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly Preparatory Committee for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

(f) Series of programmes on the social responsibility of the video-maker, as part of a public education campaign to gain support for the efforts of the United Nations system to promote peace, economic and social progress.

WAFUNIF participated in meetings of the United Nations system, such as the following:

Interregional Consultation on Social Welfare Programmes and Policies (Vienna, 1987)

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (May-June 1988, New York)

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (August-September 1987, New York)

North American Symposia on the Question of Palestine (1987 and 1988); European Symposia on the Question of Palestine (August 1989, Vienna)

Meetings of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid

Consultation of first United Nations Peace Messengers; Sessions of the Commission on Social Development; High-Level Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, seventh session (September 1989, New York)

Commission on Human Rights Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (August 1989, Geneva)

Sessions of the First, Second, and Third Committees of the General Assembly.

WAFUNIF has made progress with the Pilot Project, a joint collaboration with UNITAR, to establish ISTUNIF, a computerized comprehensive information system on all forms of training opportunities available throughout the United Nations system, attested by significant participation of other United Nations bodies, and UNESCO contributing its ISIS software to enable a bibliographic data base.

84. WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

(Category II)

At 1 March 1990, the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) had 172 full member organizations representing over 12 million teachers in 112 countries.

WCOTP exerts independent political influence on behalf of teachers. It works for equality of opportunity through education, and for improvement of the quality of education. It asserts and defends the individual and collective bargaining rights of teachers, gives expression to their views, and strives for the advancement of their status and the improvement of their conditions of work. It maintains that the professional and trade union interests of teachers are inseparable. WCOTP believes that all national teachers' organizations should be free to determine their own policies, programmes and style of organization. The Confederation exists to serve their common interests and protect their rights, regardless of their political, religious, ethnic, economic or social differences.

WCOTP's main contact with the United Nations and its activities, is through UNESCO. As a result, a considerable amount of WCOTP's activities are in conjunction with UNESCO. During the four-year period, WCOTP was represented at a large number of UNESCO meetings. The most important activities included:

Consultation on participation of students, families and communities in the administration of education activities (1-5 September 1986)

UNESCO-NGO third collective consultation on literacy (30-31 October 1986)

Meeting of experts on alternative low cost strategies for early childhood care and education (3-7 November 1986)

International conference on education, International Bureau of Education (IBE)/UNESCO (2-11 December 1986), Geneva

UNESCO-NGO colloquium on education for peace (8-12 December 1986)

Regional Consultation of NGOs (2-6 February 1987), Dakar, Senegal

Committee for major project in education in Latin America and the Caribbean (24-28 March 1987), Bogotá

Sixth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Economic Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean (30 March-4 April 1987), Bogotá

Sixth African Regional Conference of National Commissions (6-11 April 1987), Blantyre, Malawi

Meeting on Primary Education in Northern Europe (11-16 June 1987), Frascati, Italy

Congress on Development and Improvement of Technical and Vocational Education (22 June-1 July 1987), Berlin, German Democratic Republic

Congress on Teaching, Information and Documentation on Human Rights (31 August-5 September 1987), Valetta, Malta

UNESCO/ILO Symposium on Right of Women to Education with a View to Their Access to Employment (14-18 September 1987)

Interregional Seminar on Teacher Education (23-27 November 1987), Brasilia, Brazil

UNESCO-NGO Symposium on the World Decade for Cultural Development (1-4 December 1987)

Symposium on Democratization of Education (14-17 December 1987)

Meeting on Action in Education and Information concerning Children in Situations of Armed Conflict (3-7 May 1988, San José)

Sixth Consultation on Co-operation in Research and Educational Innovation in South and South-East Europe (19-23 June 1988), Balatonfüred, Hungary.

(Unless specified, the venue of the above meetings was Paris.)

As well as the above, WCOTP was also regularly represented at the meetings of the UNESCO Executive Board and the UNESCO-NGO Standing Committee (for which WCOTP held the presidency from June 1984 to June 1988). Representatives also participated in the 24th and 25th UNESCO General Conferences of 1987 and 1989.

Due to the nature of WCOTP's member organizations, close contact is also kept with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Representatives participated in the 72nd, 73rd, 74th and 75th International Labour Conferences, held from 1986-1989 in Geneva. In order to follow up complaints lodged by member organizations against their Governments for violations of their trade union rights, WCOTP attended the meetings of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva, over the four-year period. WCOTP also participated in:

Twelfth regional conference of American member States of ILO (18-26 March 1986), Montreal, Canada

Meeting on the settlement of labour disputes in the public service (6-10 October 1986), Geneva

African Advisory Committee (3 February 1987), Yaoundé, Cameroon

Training in women and development studies (United Nations/ILO) (1-3 July 1987), Geneva

Fourth European regional conference (15-22 September 1987), Geneva

Outside the specific contacts with UNESCO and ILO, WCOTP participated in a number of more general United Nations activities, mainly concerned with education. Among these meetings are included:

United Nations Seminar on Assistance to Peoples Struggling against Colonialism, Racism and Apartheid, Yaoundé, Cameroon (28 April-9 May 1986)

United Nations Conference on sanctions against South Africa, Paris, France (17 June 1986)

WFUNA Symposium on Education for International Understanding, Barcelona, Spain (7-12 July 1986)

United Nations-NGO editors' workshop, New York (14-15 October 1986)

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

From 5 to 6 June 1989, WCOTP held an International Symposium on the Financing of education in Morges, Switzerland. The symposium involved a whole range of topics on education financing including: present evolution of public resources for education; management of education systems; current educational priorities; and the current situation of teachers. A number of international organizations, including United Nations agencies, participated: UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, IMF, OECD, the Council of Europe and the World Bank.

WCOTP was also an active participant in the preparatory meetings for International Literacy Year organized by UNESCO and the NGO International Task Force on Literacy (ITFL) of which WCOTP is a member.

WCOTP places great importance on the work of the United Nations and its agencies, especially UNESCO. Hence the high participation level in United Nations activities over and above its own constitutional regional and vocational activities. WCOTP has also produced a number of publications relating directly to United Nations matters (copies are attached). Among the most important of these are: A WCOTP Guide to UNESCO Sources on Literacy and the Digest of Conclusions by the Committee of Experts on the ILO/UNESCO recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.

85. WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND PEACE

(Category II)

The World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) offers an inter-religious forum for religious leaders and religiously committed people of all ages to meet together and to share a primary concern for peace and justice. Through its network of more than 20 national chapters and individual contacts in some 60 countries, WCRP tries to promote inter-religious encounter and co-operation throughout the world. Adherents of the following religions are to be found in WCRP: Baha'ism, Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Shintoism, Sikhism, Taoism, Traditionalism of the indigenous cultures in Africa, the Americas, Australia and Oceania, and Zoroastrianism.

On the local, national, continental and world level WCRP periodically holds meetings and assemblies where leaders and representatives gather for the purpose of exploring urgent issues, sharing their respective experiences in working for peace with justice, and making inter-religious commitments for new common actions to promote peace with justice. Such concrete peace-making and educational activities are carried out mainly by local and national WCRP groups.

The international offices of WCRP in Geneva and New York facilitate and co-ordinate this process. As a non-governmental organization with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, WCRP represents an inter-religious voice in the relevant commissions and conferences of the United Nations system. To achieve its aims WCRP seeks co-operation with both religious and secular peace organizations in all parts of the world.

United Nations-related activities in 1986-1989 inclusive were focused on several areas:

(a) Humanitarian help. A $US 400,000 relief programme from 1984-1986 was completed with beneficiaries chosen largely in consultation with UNICEF and UNHCR;

(b) Disarmament concerns. In 1987 WCRP received a United Nations Peace Messenger award. In co-operation with the Special NGO Committees on Disarmament in Geneva and New York, support was given to the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in 1987 and to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June 1988. An oral statement was presented by the Secretary-General of WCRP/International at the latter meeting;

(c) Successive meetings of the Commission on Human Rights were attended by representatives of WCRP/International which was a joint signatory of numerous joint NGO statements;

(d) Rights of the Child. At the end of 1989 WCRP/International was asked to arrange a service of dedication at the New York Headquarters of the United Nations for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Thereafter UNICEF requested WCRP/International to prepare in mid-1990 a "Spiritual Summit for the Rights of the Child";

(e) WCRP Conference. The United Nations provided speakers for the Fifth World Assembly of WCRP/International at Melbourne, Australia, in January 1989. These included Under-Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi, and representatives of UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF;

(f) Other. WCRP staff and members have also followed NGO work related to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, and to the Division for Palestinian Rights.

86. WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (WFMH)

(Category II)

The World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), founded in London in August 1948, is the world's only international, non-governmental coalition of professionals, volunteers, and consumers accredited as an official consultant in mental health to the major agencies of the United Nations. Its specific goal is "to promote the mental health of all of the world's peoples in its medical, biological, social and educational aspects". WFMH currently has 117 national/international voting member organizations, 127 local or state affiliate (non-voting) organizations and 2,477 individual members, representing 80 countries on six continents. Incorporated in the United States, it is governed by an Assembly of Voting Members, an elected Board of Directors and an appointed Secretary General who functions as its Chief Executive officer. Its work includes consultation to the United Nations, Governments and institutions, and education and advocacy through regional and world meetings and topic-oriented committees. As of 31 December 1989, technical support was supplied by a Collaborating Center on Prevention (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, United States).

Relations with United Nations bodies

The Federation maintains consultative relations with WHO, PAHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and ILO, as well as with the Economic and Social Council, and maintains representatives at the United Nations in New York, Geneva, Paris and Vienna.

Selected representative activities, 1986-1989

World Congresses: Cairo, Egypt 1987; Auckland, New Zealand 1989.

UNESCO/ISSC Contracts and Conferences: (see list of publications)

1986

Seminar, Health Psychology Section, Ministry of Public Health, Havana, Cuba. Co-sponsored: PAHO, WHO, the Inter-American Society of Psychology.

Steering Committee, WHO Task Force on Adolescent Reproductive Health, Geneva.

Participant, Seventh United Nations Congress on Victims of Violence, Milan.

1987

Participant, Hearings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, thirty-ninth session on "Principles, Guidelines, and Guarantees for the Protection of Persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder", Centre for Human Rights, Geneva (also in 1988 and 1989).

Consultation, "Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Victims: A Priority in the Implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power", United Nations, New York; co-sponsored with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and others.

Consultation and report, "Human Rights in Mental Health: Japan". Co-sponsored: Ministry of Health of Japan.

National seminar, Mental Health and Youth. Co-sponsored: UNICEF and the Health Ministry of Zambia, Lusaka.

1988

Conference, Mental Health Services for Victims of Violence, Cairo, Egypt.

International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Seminar on "Women's Rights and Reproductive Technology". Co-sponsored: ISSC and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Zagreb.

Field survey and report, "Mental Health Survey of Site 2, Displaced Persons Camp in Thailand". Co-sponsored: Harvard University School of Public Health.

International Seminar on Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill, Tokyo and Kobe, Japan. Co-sponsored: Zenkaren (Society of Relatives of the Mentally Ill).

Seminar Celebrating Changes in the Japanese Mental Health Act, Tokyo. Co-sponsored: Japanese Association for Mental Health and Japanese Association of Psychiatric Hospitals.

WHO contract, Draft revision, Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities report: "Detention of persons on grounds of mental ill health".

1988-1989

Programmes commemorating the WFMH Fortieth Anniversary in Montreal, Mexico, London, Cairo, Luxor and Aswan, Egypt. Participants in the Egyptian meetings (January 1989) adopted a Declaration of Human Rights in Relation to Mental Health, as the "Declaration of Luxor". With revision it was adopted at the Auckland World Congress, August 1989, as an official WFMH document, "Declaration of Human Rights and Mental Health".

1989

Fourth International Conference on Psychological Stress and Adjustment in War and Peace, Tel Aviv. Co-sponsored: International Council of Psychologists, Tel Aviv University, Society for Traumatic Stress Studies.

Ninth International Congress Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynecology, Amsterdam. Co-sponsored: International Society of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Participant, International Symposium on Mental Health and Addiction Congress, Damman, Saudi Arabia. Co-sponsored: World Islamic Association for Mental Health.

WFMH representative elected to Executive Committee, NGO Association for UNICEF; advocacy for work on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (passed 20 November 1989 by the General Assembly); WFMH representative co-chairs UNICEF Working Group on Street Children and Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances.

PAHO/WFMH Contract to administer the funds and participate in the planning of the Conference on the Restructuring of Psychiatric Care in Latin America.

Participant, WHO Conference on Mental Health Services in Primary Health Care, Lisbon.

Represented at the First European Conference of HELIOS, for the Promotion of Independent Living for Disabled People, Brussels.

WHO Grant: the Danish Family Planning Association with support of WFMH Committee on Responsible Parenthood, "A Study of Repeated Abortion Seeking Behavior".

WFMH publications relevant to the Economic and Social Council interests, 1986-1989

WFMH Newsletter: published five times per year by the Office of the Secretary-General. Regularly devotes space to ECOSOC activities and publications.

Mental Health and World Citizenship. The View from an International Non-governmental Organization. E. B. Brody. Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, 1987.

Human Rights in Mental Health: Japan. L. Gostin. WHO/Harvard University International Collaborating Center on Health Legislation/WFMH, 1987.

Sexuality and Family Planning for the Mentally Ill. H. P. David. Danish Family Planning Association and WFMH, 1987.

New Reproductive Technologies and Women's Rights: Report to the International Social Science Council. E. B. Brody and L. Newman. UNESCO House, Paris, 1987. (Conferences 1986, 1987)

Biomedical Technologies and Human Rights: Report to the Division of Human Rights and Peace, UNESCO. E. B. Brody. UNESCO House, Paris, 1988. (Conference 1988)

Human Rights Aspects of Transactions in Body Parts and Human Fetuses. E. B. Brody. UNESCO House, Paris, 1989.

Community of Confinement: the Mental Health Crisis in Site Two (Displaced Persons Camps on the Thai-Kampuchean Border). R. Mollica. World Federation for Mental Health, 1989.

The Turning Point in Khmer Mental Health: Immediate Steps to Resolve the Mental Health Crisis in the Khmer Border Camps. R. Mollica, J. Lavelle, S. Tor, and C. Elias. World Federation for Mental Health, 1989.

Declaration of Human Rights and Mental Health, World Federation for Mental Health, 1989.

87. WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)

(Category I)

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is a non-governmental organization with 214 million members in 90 national trade union organizations from 70 countries.

It was established on 3 October 1945, a democratic, mass-based organization focusing its concern and its action on the unity of all workers, both at national and international levels, as the most effective means of ensuring the realization of workers' aspirations.

WFTU adopts its programme and orientation and concrete actions on the basis of consultations with all affiliated and friendly organizations, taking into account the specific experience of each of them and seeking to define the common interests of the workers throughout the world, drawing its inspiration from international solidarity among workers.

Co-ordinating the activities of its affiliated and associated organizations, WFTU has tried to promote greater international trade union co-operation and understanding, always upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and peace and security in the world.

WFTU has its permanent representatives accredited to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, to the FAO at Rome, to UNESCO in Paris, and it has also a department for relations with the United Nations at its headquarters at Prague.

WFTU is an active member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and participates regularly in sessions of the Board of the CONGO and its specialized committees. The leading bodies of WFTU frequently review the work of our organization and its affiliates regarding the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

The economic and social policy of WFTU is under constant review and is made public regularly in the WFTU publications: Flashes, World Trade Union Movement, Economic and Social File. Substantive contributions have been made orally and in writing to the sessions of the Economic and Social Council.

WFTU submitted memoranda to the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly, expressing its position on some of the most important items of the agenda of the respective sessions.

An inseparable part of WFTU's activities is its efforts to defend and promote human and trade union rights. Memoranda were submitted to the forty-third to forty-sixth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, providing details on gross violations of basic human and trade union rights in many countries in the world.

As far as the problem of apartheid is concerned, WFTU has undertaken various activities in support of the progressive trade unions and the people of South Africa in their struggle to eradicate apartheid once and for all. WFTU maintains close relations with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and reiterates its full support for the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/2.

WFTU sent an official delegation to observe elections in Namibia in November 1989.

WFTU is represented by an expert adviser in the Commission on Transnational Corporations and is helping to finalize the draft of the Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations in the interest of the workers.

In addition, WFTU is represented in the Commission on the Status of Women and has submitted oral and written statements to regular sessions of this Commission.

WFTU places special emphasis on peace and disarmament, supports the workers in their struggle against the militarization of space, for disarmament and to safeguard peace, and also maintains relations with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

WFTU has consultative status with the ILO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO and FAO.

In order to defend the workers' rights more effectively, WFTU representatives regularly attend the most important events held within the framework of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), especially the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, meetings of the Governing Body, sessions of industrial committees and joint meetings, as well as the meetings of experts and the ILO regional conferences. Meetings between ILO Director-General and the WFTU General Secretary are organized regularly. Priority attention is also paid by WFTU to the implementation of workers' education programmes organized in co-operation with the ILO.

WFTU co-operates closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Oral and written statements were submitted to UNESCO General Conferences in 1987 and 1989, as well as to other major UNESCO meetings. WFTU has been actively contributing to the UNESCO/NGO Standing Committee's work and has become a member of the International Task Force on Literacy, established for International Literacy Year 1990.

Concerning the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFTU made written and oral statements to the FAO conferences in 1987 and 1989, as well as to the various FAO regional conferences in 1988. Particular attention was devoted to our participation in the regular biennial consultations between the FAO and the international trade union organizations (tenth in 1987, eleventh in 1989).

In order to be more actively involved in all United Nations activities related to environment, in particular those of the United Nations Environmental Programme

(UNEP), WFTU re-established its Trade Union Commission for the Environment in 1989. WFTU has become a working partner of the Centre for Our Common Future and has joined the preparatory initiatives for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

As to the co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Industrial Development Board granted consultative status with new UNIDO in December 1986. (The WFTU has closely co-operated, and had consultative status, with the former UNIDO since 1967.) The WFTU participated actively in second and third sessions of the General Conference of UNIDO in 1987 and 1989. WFTU submitted the written statement: Trade Unions and Industrial Development to the third session of the General Conference.

Concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), WFTU took part in the seventh session of the Conference (Geneva, 1987) and submitted to the Conference the written memorandum: "Trade unions on global economic relations and international action for development". WFTU participated in meetings between the UNCTAD secretariat and representatives of International Trade Union Organizations in Geneva, in 1988 and 1989.

WFTU today has 214 million workers in its ranks, representing all continents and social systems. However, it has a much wider audience, as can be seen from the fact that 1,014 delegates attended the eleventh World Trade Union Congress, held at Berlin in 1986, representing 296 million trade unionists from 145 countries.

The Congress adopted several documents, including a declaration of support to the United Nations and its institutions, supporting all the United Nations progressive activities and objectives in order to guarantee a policy of peace, disarmament and détente; respect for the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, for freedoms and for democracy; social progress, development, the establishment of the new international economic order and to assure a greater assistance to developing countries, the elaboration of a Code of Conduct to regulate the activities of the transnational corporations; international co-operation in all fields; and elimination of unjust discriminatory practices.

The Twelfth World Trade Union Congress will be held in November 1990 in Moscow. It will be an opportunity for a broad discussion on co-ordinated action for peace and jobs, for development, for the new international economic order, for social progress and for the dissemination of the aims of the United Nations.

88. WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

(Category II)

The World Jewish Congress (WJC) has maintained its constitutional role during one of the most critical and eventful periods since the Second World War, of seeking to secure the rights, status and interests of Jews and Jewish communities and co-operating with all peoples on the basis of universal ideals of peace, freedom and justice. The membership base of the WJC has been expanded to well over 70 national communities throughout the world.

Throughout the reporting period, the WJC has maintained and increased the flow of its information and views through the United Nations Economic and Social Council and its relevant subsidiary bodies, notably the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It has followed closely the meetings of all the treaty bodies, namely the Committee on Human Rights of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the newly created Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights created by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, attended all meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of the Committee against Torture under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, following its entry into effect in 1987.

Commission on Human Rights

The WJC was fully represented at the forty-second to forty-sixth sessions. During these five sessions, the WJC observer made oral and written statements on the following subjects:

Updating and implementation of the 1984 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: oral statement of 19 February 1986 under items 8 and 18 of the forty-second session.

Contemporary manifestations of totalitarian ideologies: oral statement of 3 March 1986 at the forty-second session; written statement in association with other NGOs submitted on 1 February 1988 under item 21 of the forty-fourth session, and oral statement on this subject on 26 February 1988; oral statement of 6 March 1990 under item 21 of the forty-sixth session.

Implementation of 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief: oral statements of 20 February 1986 under item 23 of the forty-second session; of 17 February 1987 under item 22 of the forty-third session; of 22 February 1988 under item 23 of the forty-fourth session; of 13 February 1990 under item 23 of the forty-sixth session.

Hostage taking and terrorism: oral statement of 3 March 1987 in framework of item 12 of the forty-third session.

Current situation of Jews: written statement issued on 3 March 1987 under item 12 of the forty-third session.

Report of Sub-Commission: oral statement of 22 February 1988 under item 19 of the forty-fourth session, reviewing the report of the Sub-Commission and dealing specifically with the role of the Sub-Commission and its resolution 1987/2 on War Crimes Commission files; oral statement of 14 February 1989 under item 19 of the forty-fifth session, made also on behalf of 18 other consultative status NGOs, analysing the work of the fortieth session of the Sub-Commission.

International Human Rights Covenants: oral statement of 9 February 1990 under items 17 and 18 of the forty-sixth session on the status of international covenants and the effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments.

The WJC was represented at the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Following the cancellation in 1986 of the thirty-ninth session, the WJC, as the Treasurer of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights (Geneva) of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, played an active role as part of the Steering Committee, convening a Seminar on Human Rights in the United Nations, held at International Labour Organisation headquarters at Geneva from 8 to 10 December 1986. The Seminar, attended by 18 members of the Sub-Commission, 47 States' missions, all the previous Directors of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, as well as the then incumbent, together with key United Nations and other human rights experts, adopted its conclusions by consensus, which were conveyed by the Steering Committee's representatives to the United Nations Secretary-General on 21 November 1986 at New York Headquarters.

At the thirty-ninth session of the Sub-Commission, held subsequently in 1987, as well as at all other meetings of the Sub-Commission throughout the reporting period, the WJC representative held extensive discussions with the United Nations Special Rapporteur, monitoring compliance with the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. The WJC representative made statements at the thirty-ninth session in 1987 and the forty-first session in 1989 of the Sub-Commission on the item dealing with this question and urged the early drafting and adoption of a binding instrument based on the 1981 Declaration.

Following the conclusion of the thirty-ninth session in 1987, the WJC representative chaired a Consultation of 20 human rights experts on 2 and 3 December 1987, including six members of the Sub-Commission, human rights experts from NGOs and academic institutions which took place at the University of Limburg in Maastricht, Netherlands. Its recommendations were circulated to the members of the Sub-Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

At the fortieth session of the Sub-Commission, the WJC representative made a statement on 30 August 1988 on the report of the Special Rapporteur, on the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return thereto. It outlined the detailed analysis and comments of the WJC's submission, sent to the Centre for Human Rights on 31 October 1986. The WJC had previously been represented at a meeting of experts convened by the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg on 24/26 November 1986 on the right to leave, also attended by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur.

The WJC also contributed to the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the reporting period, inter alia, by the following activities:

(a) In its capacity as Treasurer of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights (Geneva), the WJC took a leading role in organizing a Seminar held at UNESCO in Paris on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on the theme of "Human Rights and the Disadvantaged", also under the aegis of the Fondation France Libertés, with which the French Government was actively associated, culminating in a commemorative ceremony at the Palais de Chaillot on 10 December 1988, attended inter alia by the United Nations Secretary-General, the French President, the Director-General of UNESCO, and the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. In addition, over 100 international and national NGOs, and representatives of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and other United Nations agencies and bodies took part. The WJC representative acted as the Rapporteur for the Seminar's Commission on the realization of minimum international standards for economic, social and cultural rights. (Report published in Human Rights Law Journal, vol. X (1989), p. 53).

(b) At a Seminar held at Warsaw from 14-18 May 1989 under the auspices of the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Norwegian Insitute of Human Rights, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, and the University of Minnesota, on the theme of ways to promote the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of Religious Intolerance, the WJC representative contributed several statements to the sessions and participated in the preparatory consultations for this meeting. A representative of the United Nations Secretary-General attended this meeting.

(c) WJC representatives attended the consultation on AIDS and Human Rights convened by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights at Geneva from 26-28 July 1989 and contributed to the drafting of the report.

(d) The WJC was represented as an observer at the meetings of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights in the drafting of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It contributed to the formulation of texts presented by the Ad Hoc NGO group meeting in the framework of the NGO Committee on UNICEF and reflected in the final provisions of articles 4.3 (a), 14 and 38.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The WJC closely followed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and through its representative had direct consultations with the two High

Commissioners in office. The WJC representative played an active role in the organization of consultations between the UNHCR and interested international NGOs and voluntary agencies on problems of international protection of refugees. The WJC attended all meetings of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. The WJC representative also attended the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees held in Geneva on 13/14 June 1989. The WJC has actively encouraged the Office of the UNHCR to promote ratification of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol by member States, particularly in Eastern Europe.

The WJC was represented as an observer at the meetings of the UNESCO General Conference and the Executive Board. It was also represented at the sessions of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme of the United Nations Food Aid Organization at Rome. It has attended the proceedings of the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its seventy-second through seventh-sixth sessions, and has closely followed developments in the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

The WJC, together with the Institute of Jewish Affairs, its research body in London, constituted an Advisory Panel on International Law whose members have met to discuss developments and new areas of inquiry in the field of public international law. As its representative, the WJC observer in Geneva has been following the proceedings of the International Law Commission.

The WJC circulates periodically information on United Nations affairs and issues through its publication News and Views. Further specialized publications of the WJC's Institute of Jewish Affairs, notably Patterns of Prejudice, published specialized articles relating to combating racism, intolerance and xenophobia, with particular reference to anti-Semitism, as well as on the question of the enjoyment of freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the right to leave.

89. WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS

(Category I)

The World Muslim Congress (WMC) was established in 1926 to strengthen world Muslim understanding and co-operation, within itself and with others to usher a peaceful tomorrow. Since 1949, its international headquarters is at Karachi (Pakistan). Till the end of 1989 the World Muslim Congress has held nine global general assemblies starting from Makkah Mukarramah in 1926 till the 1988 Karachi Assembly. Besides Muslim countries, it has held international seminars in 1981 at Tokyo and in 1982 in Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Global Christian-Muslim Dialogue for Peace and Co-operation in Colombo in 1982. The World Muslim Congress is actively working to build bridges of goodwill between the Muslim community and the rest of humanity in conformity with the spirit and purpose of the Charter of the United Nations and is keenly involved in the issues of peace, human rights, disarmament, environment, development and inter-faith dialogues. All its international programmes have been related to the main theme of the United Nations i.e. Fraternal Peace.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and meetings of other United Nations bodies, 1986-1989

1986:

February: At the forty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights Geneva, the World Muslim Congress' representative to the United Nations European office attended and delivered a statement.

April: The organization's representative to ESCAP attended the ESCAP session at Bangkok.

October: At the thirty-seventh session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees Programme, Geneva, the representative attended and delivered a statement.

1987:

January: The resident representative of the World Muslim Congress to United Nations Headquarters, New York, attended the DPI/NGO conference at New York.

March: At the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, the representative attended and delivered a statement.

August: At the thirty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva, the representative attended and delivered a statement.

August: The World Muslim Congress was the recipient of the United Nations Peace Messenger award which was received by its representative at New York.

The NGO Conference on Disarmament held at the United Nations, New York, was attended by the organization's Secretary-General and the New York representative.

September: At the International Year of Peace Programme at the United Nations Headquarters, the representative participated.

October: At the thirty-eighth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees Programme, Geneva, the representative attended and delivered a statement.

At the International Forum on Environment and Development, New York, the New York representative attended.

1988:

February: At the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, on item 4 and on item 9, the representative delivered a statement and again delivered a statement on item 12 in March.

May (31) and June (25): At the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, a three-person delegation of the World Muslim Congress attended and the New York representative delivered a statement on behalf of the organization.

August and September: United Nations Seminar on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at Geneva was attended by the World Muslim Congress' three-person delegation, composed of the Secretary-General, the representative and the Legal Adviser (based at New York).

September: United Nations European Workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Past, Present, Future (Milan, Italy), attended by the World Muslim Congress' representative.

1989:

January: At the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, the representative attended and made a statement.

February: Non-Governmental Organization Committee's meeting at New York attended by the New York representative.

March: At the Economic and Social Council session, New York, the New York representative made an oral statement on Human Rights.

April: NGO Forum on Environment and Development "Only One Earth" New York, attended by the New York representative.

June: United Nations North America Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, New York, attended by the New York representative and the Legal Adviser.

September: The sixth session High Level Committee on TCDC, New York, attended by the New York representative.

At the United Nations European Regional Symposium on the Question of Palestine, Vienna, the World Muslim Congress' representative in Germany attended.

December: At the United Nations Asian Regional Seminar on the Question of Palestine, Kuala Lumpur, the World Muslim Congress' three-person team attended, led by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

In April 1987, the organization's Secretary-General gave a keynote address at the opening session of the United Nations University and the WCRP/Japan's International Seminar at Tokyo on the theme, "Future of Mankind" with emphasis on religious co-operation and peace. In July 1989, at the United Nations international consultation on "AIDS and Human Rights" by the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva, the organization's Secretary-General participated as a consultant at this first and unique gathering.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions and other examples of consultative actions by the World Muslim Congress: Was to observe the following Day(s) in response to various United Nations resolutions on the due dates in the year(s) 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 as follows:

Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Women Day. Africa Liberation Day. World Environment Day. Solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa. Namibia Day. International Day of Peace. Universal Children Day. Solidarity with South Africa Political Prisoners. World Food Day. United Nations Day. Disarmament Week. Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Human Rights Day. These meetings were held at its headquarters in Karachi.

Besides the above meetings the World Muslim Congress held or attended a few specific programmes as mentioned below to project certain global issues:

1986:

In March the World Muslim Congress international headquarters at Karachi held a "Forum on Narcotics and Drug Abuse". In observance of 1986 as the International

Year of Peace, the Congress held a seminar on the theme: "International Peace, Islam and the Muslim World", in May at Karachi (A/42/487/Add.1). The Secretary-General in 1986 participated and presented a paper on the "Significance of Peace in Islam" at the World Peace Prayer Day held at Assisi, on the call of H.H. The Pope.

1987:

In September the organization's representative to the United Nations European office addressed a "World Peace Day" at the Temple de la Fusterie, Geneva. In October, the organization organized a symposium on the theme, "Shelter for Homeless". In November, a Goodwill and Peace Delegation of the World Muslim Congress, led by its President, visited the USSR.

1988:

The World Muslim Congress formed a new Motamar's Commission for International Peace, Security and Development to organize Muslim world input vis-á-vis United Nations various resolutions, with the assistant Secretary-General as its Chairman. This Commission's first seminar at Karachi was a unique one on the theme, "International Peace and World Literature", presided by the Secretary-General, with Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi as the chief guest and various foreign centres, like the Goethe Institute, Alliance Française presenting papers (A/44/615, p. 6). In July, at Karachi the Motamar's Commission on International Peace held a symposium on the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In August, the World Muslim Congress held a regional Seminar at Karachi on "The Future of Afghanistan: An Overview", with the Secretary-General in the chair and the President giving a keynote address. In October, The First Global Conference on Tourism: A Vital Force for Peace was held at Vancouver, with the Prime Minister of Iceland as the chief guest, and the Secretary-General was one of the four keynote speakers (A/44/615). In November, the "Christian-Muslim Dialogue" was held at Bonn presided by the Federal Republic of Germany's Federal Minister with the Secretary-General as the keynote speaker. In November, the Motamar's Commission on International Peace held a Seminar on Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, at Karachi. The speakers were the USSR's Consul-General, the Palestine Liberation Organization Mission's Chief and former Pakistan Ambassador, with the Secretary-General as the Moderator.

1989:

In February, the World Peace Council and the Yemen Council for Peace and Solidarity held at Sana'a an "International Forum on Peace, Security and Development in the Middle East" and among the speakers was the Secretary-General. In March the Motamar's Commission on International Peace held at Karachi a group discussion on the "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination". In May the Federal Republic of Germany Parliament at Bonn held an important Round-Table on the Sudan for peace, reconciliation and relief and the Secretary-General participated as a consultant. In October, the Motamar's Commission on International Peace held a symposium on the "French Revolution's Call vis-á-vis its impact on the Muslim world and the United

Nations Charter" at Karachi with the Director of the Alliance Française as the chief guest; the Secretary-General presided. In November, the World Muslim Congress' Science Committee organized a lecture to observe the "International Week of Science and Peace", at Karachi.

Preparation of paper: At the request of the Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Office at Geneva, the World Muslim Congress presented a note on "New International Humanitarian Order".

Dissemination of information in support of the United Nations

Special reference to the United Nations activities is published in weekly review of the World Muslim Congress entitled, The Muslim World. This weekly for the last 27 years has been regularly including news about the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, programmes, conferences, meetings and specialized agencies such as UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank etc. as well as views of the United Nations offices on various issues. It also includes editorial comments on the issues before the United Nations. It also publishes reviews of the books received from the United Nations University at Tokyo e.g. such as on Perception of Desertification, and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations book, "The United Nations at forty: a foundation to build on", in TMW Issue, vol. 23, No. 32.

Other consultative activities: The Secretary-General and other officers, especially the organization's representatives at Headquarters in New York, the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Habitat Commission at Nairobi, and at ESCAP at Bangkok, maintain close co-operation with the various offices, organs and specialized bodies. They regularly attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and United Nations commissions and committees. At the organizations' Executive Council meetings, international seminars, global assemblies, public meetings and others, the various aspects of the United Nations are highlighted, as well as the activities of the World Muslim Congress related to the United Nations are projected. The Secretary-General regularly visits many countries, institutions, organizations, branches etc. to project peace and co-operation besides giving talks on national radio and television, and interviews in many newspapers and radios of the world.

The World Muslim Congress, held its ninth Global Assembly at Karachi in March-April 1988 on the important theme of "Islam and the Need of Global Mobilization for World Peace". This international conference was attended by delegates from 52 countries, from Japan to the United States (East to West) and from USSR to New Zealand (North to South) and was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan. Besides messages from Heads of State(s) of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, messages were also received from H.H. The Pope and H.E. the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Awards

For its global activities, action and dedication, in 1987 the World Muslim Congress was the recipient of the United Nations "Peace Messenger" award (A/42/487, annex III). In 1987, the World Muslim Congress was the first organization to be awarded the prestigious "Niwano Peace Prize" of Japan, and received this award in Tokyo, April 1987. In 1988, the World Muslim Congress was again chosen by the United Nations to address the United Nations General Assembly's special session devoted to Disarmament. This was a unique honour and a prestigious award for the World Muslim Congress.

In a very brief capsule form, for the period 1986-1989, the quadrennial report of the major activities of the World Muslim Congress related to United Nations are given, but many minor ones are left out. We adhere to the provision of resolution 919 (LVIII) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

90. WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT (WORLD SCOUT BUREAU)

(CATEGORY II)

Scouting is a voluntary, non-formal educational movement. Its purpose is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of their local, national and international communities. There are at present more than 16 million members in 150 countries and territories world wide.

Over the period under review the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) (at world, regional or national level) has undertaken a number of activities which are in line with the United Nations objectives and programmes.

Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies

Research studies have been undertaken at world level to ensure that Scouting continues to meet the changing needs and aspirations of young people and the society in which they live.

At national level, a number of fact-finding studies (including questionnaires and field surveys) have been carried out on specific issues affecting young people, such as adolescent health, scout programmes, training, etc.

Scouting and community involvement

Particular emphasis is placed on young people's participation in the development of their community (in both the developing and developed world), with the active involvement of the community being a key part of the educational process for both Scouts and their community.

In many developing countries, field projects are undertaken by Scouts and their community in such areas as: health and sanitation, child health, family life, education, habitat, renewable energies, literacy, and vocational training.

In industrialized countries, community-oriented Scout activities include: development education workshops/programmes; fund-raising for international workcamps (usually for developing countries); fighting against substance used and abused; publication of progress reports on field projects/workcamps funded; educational courses and cultural activities.

Resource tools produced by the World Scout Bureau to support the community-oriented dimension of Scouting:

(a) Scouts in the Community: a resource kit to help national Scout associations strengthen the involvement of Scouts in their communities. The kit contains tools to help national leaders take appropriate action in the fields of youth programme, adult leadership and management.

(b) 15 Development Education Games for Scouts: a series of games and exercises as a practical tool for national associations, particularly in industrialized countries, to help them strengthen their international education activities;

(c) Action Magazine: example of Scouting's involvement in the community.

A series of booklets is available on the design of community development field projects.

Exchange of programmes, communication, dissemination of information

At world, regional and national levels, many informative and educational publications are produced for the scouting constituency. For example:

(a) Programme Exchange - (English and French, often translated locally). Its purpose is to share practical programme ideas among leaders of national Scout associations who are responsible for developing youth programmes;

(b) Help children grow and We can have been produced to help associations in developed and developing countries to undertake a child health programme and be involved in health education;

(c) World Scouting News, a monthly bulletin on scouting activities and events around the world;

(d) Fact for Life has been produced in co-operation with various NGOs and WHO-UNICEF-UNESCO.

Education policies, planning, management

At world level, WOSM, through its headquarters in Geneva and its five regional offices, provides assistance to national Scout associations in programme development through direct support, provision of resource materials and training at regional and national level:

(a) Elements for a Scout Programme: explains the board outline of the educational basis on which Scout programmes are based;

(b) Programme Package: a series of booklets designed as a practical resource tool. Includes: "How to develop a youth programme", "Session plans for a Scout programme", "How to integrate an activity into the youth programme", "How to strengthen community involvement in the youth programme";

(c) International Training Handbook: detailed information on the training policy, the role of trainers, principles and methods of adult education and approaches to the development of training experiences and material;

(d) Management Info: bi-monthly periodical on specific themes related to the management of an organization.

Training workshops are organized for volunteers and professionals in such areas as: youth leader training, management, specialized workshops in community development fields (health, habitat, renewable energies, conservation, food production, literacy, vocational training etc.).

Culture, peace, international understanding

Many Scout associations are involved in international youth exchanges, international youth camps (Jamborees) and development projects. Every four years, for example, the Scout associations in Europe organize a major Scouting festival entitled "Eurofolk", involving various cultural activities.

In 1986, a colloquium was organized by Scoutisme Français in co-operation with WOSM and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris. The theme was "Scouting: Community Development and International Understanding".

Resolutions have been adopted at the World Scout Conference in 1988, concerning working relations with the United Nations system in general and in the field of education: health, environment, human rights, development etc.

Co-operation with other organizations

WOSM has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, WHO, UNICEF, UNEP and working relations with FAO, UNHCR etc. The Organization is a member of UNESCO's NGOs Task Force, is co-chairing with Youth NGOs Task Force and participates in UNESCO's regional conferences in Africa and Latin America, and WHO's regional conference in India and Washington.

Some competitions are organized in co-operation with UNEP/Habitat and also with WHO. WOSM is also involved in celebrating some world days for, e.g., food, tobacco, AIDS, literacy, environment, peace etc.

WOSM has working relations with various NGOs, including the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IPPF, YWCA. It is a member of several NGOs Task Forces on specific issues, such as environment.

91. WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

(Category II)

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (WUCWO), founded in 1910, numbers 93 affiliates from all continents and has for its object the promotion of the contribution of Catholic women to the ecclesial and human community. It is represented at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the United Nations Centres in Geneva and Vienna, and at the United Nations agencies with which it also has consultative status: UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, ILO (special list). Reports of its representatives and exchange of information, through its headquarters office to national affiliates, facilitate a co-ordinated information/action approach to the issues of concern to the United Nations and its agencies.

Co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies - substantive contributions

In this four-year period WUCWO representatives regularly attended the sessions of the Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Social Development, Commission on the Status of Women, Population Commission, UNICEF Executive Board, the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly on the African crisis, as well as the regular General Assembly sessions, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Executive Councils and General Conferences of UNESCO and FAO.

Oral and written statements, the latter often submitted jointly with other non-governmental organizations, dealt with disarmament, the family, integration of women in development, the right to development, women and employment, women and equality, night-work, peace as a fundamental human right, elderly women, people's participation in agricultural and rural development.

WUCWO contributed to JUNIC/NGO Kit No. 5 on Women and Peace: Equality, Participation and Development (Geneva) and is currently part of the editorial team for Kit No. 7 on Women, Literacy and Development (with UNESCO). It contributed also to the publication, Culture - The Way to Solidarity in Development, a document issued to celebrate the World Decade for Cultural Development.

WUCWO representatives participated in the preparation for and attendance at the UNFPA Conference on Population and the Urban Future (1986), the NGO/UNFPA Consultations in Europe and New York, the consultations (Paris and New York) in preparation for the World Conference on Education for All, the Paris (1989) Seminar to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the WHO consultation with women's organizations on the prevention and control of AIDS.

WUCWO representatives actively participate in the NGO Committees at the various United Nations Centres which deal with development, family, aging, status of women, human rights, narcotics and substance abuse, UNICEF, the Population Task Force, Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Advocates for African Food Security, among others. WUCWO serves as vice-president of the

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Consultation and co-operation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Consultations between WUCWO representatives and members of the Secretariat at the United Nations Centres on items under consideration by the United Nations and its agencies takes place regularly as a function of the consultative process. Consultations are also held with governmental delegates as the occasion arises.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

Through attendance at seminars and replies to questionnaires WUCWO co-operated with the Peace Studies Unit of the Department for Political and Security Council Affairs and was certified a "Peace Messenger".

Questionnaires were sent to WUCWO affiliates as information/education tools and sources for action initiatives on: the family (1986), homes for the homeless (in preparation for the International Year for Shelter for the Homeless (1987), and literacy (1988) in preparation for International Literacy Year (1990). The results were widely disseminated.

Resolutions adopted by the WUCWO Quadrennial General Assembly (London 1987) recommended action by national affiliates on women and education, family issues, women and development, children in prison with their mothers, discriminatory laws against women, trafficking in persons, child abuse, bio-ethical research, among others. The Commission on the Family, established by the Assembly, actively co-operates with the United Nations in preparations for the International Year of the Family.

Regional conferences relate United Nations issues to their regional/national context and culture, Conferences held in this four-year period were the following:

1986:

for the East, Central and Southern Africa Region (in Harare, Zimbabwe) on Christian Family Life Development; the commitment of WUCWO members to the fight against apartheid and for respect for women's dignity received special emphasis;

for the Asia/Pacific Region (in Sydney, Australia) on the theme "Love in Action - Development, Formation, Peace;

1987:

for the West and Central Africa Region (in Onitsha, Nigeria) on "The Role of Women in Social-Cultural Development in Africa";

1989:

an All Africa Regional Conference (in Buea, Cameroon) on "The Contribution of the African Woman to All-Round Development in Church and Society".

The themes of the above conferences indicate their scope. Resolutions and actions were in line with United Nations concerns, and the experiences shared contributed to the information brought to the United Nations by WUCWO representatives.

A wide range of activities at the local level included inter alia training programmes on the environment and environmentally sound agriculture, literacy programmes, training programmes for school leavers, income-generating projects, seminars on natural family planning and family life education and on the role of elderly women; study groups on anthropology and the status of women; shelters for battered women; integrating traditional healers into health services; multi-faceted activities in co-operation with UNICEF's child survival and immunization campaigns.

Information literature on United Nations decisions, on UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO Decade for Cultural Development, on the NGOs and co-operation with the United Nations system are regularly sent to national affiliates. Specific documentation, summaries and other materials are sent to affiliates involved in a particular subject or activity.

WUCWO's United Nations representatives present reports to the annual meeting of the Board and subjects of particular concern are chosen for discussion.

The WUCWO Newsletter, published quarterly in English, French and Spanish, disseminates information on the work of the United Nations and promotes its programmes. Recent issues have dealt with development, communication, decision-making, bio-ethics, health and human rights.

92. WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

(Category II)

World University Service (WUS) is an international, non-governmental organization focusing on education, development and human rights. It is made up of a network of 45 national committees, 39 of which are in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and a number of corresponding committees and contact groups.

The national committees of WUS are indigenous organizations composed of persons primarily in education - academics, administrators and students - as well as persons from the community interested in the principles and work of WUS.

WUS seeks to promote university solidarity world wide and encourages university involvement in the solution of the problems facing society. It also works to resist external pressures which hinder the freedom of study, teaching and research and assists victims of oppression and discrimination.

The WUS international programme of action constitutes five priority programme areas in which WUS national committees have agreed to participate. It does not necessarily encompass the full range of WUS national committees activities. The programme areas are the following:

(a) Assistance to victims of repression: refugees, returnees and internally displaced/victims of discrimination

Educational assistance to refugees has been a major activity of WUS since the 1930s. During the period under review WUS has been running two major scholarship programmes for undergraduate-level university or technical/vocational studies: (i) Latin American Scholarship Programme for refugee students from Central America, Chile, Colombia and Haiti; and (ii) South African and Namibian (SAN) Scholarship Programme. WUS's caseload has remained constant over the past four years, with approximately 1,000 scholarship holders being supported yearly by the SAN programme and 720 by the Latin American programme. WUS has also been running a very modest programme to assist Palestinian refugees with scholarships in technical fields.

WUS's return programmes have addressed the needs of former refugees who have recently returned to their country of origin or who are in the process of doing so. The scholarships granted allow them to carry out a project or activity which should contribute to their permanent reintegration in their countries of origin. During the period 1986-1990 this voluntary repatriation programme has supported the return of refugees to Chile, El Salvador, Haiti and Uruguay.

The programme for displaced persons in Latin America has been developed during the period under review. It benefits victims of persecution or political discrimination who as a result of personal insecurity take refuge within their own borders, offering them training designed to facilitate their reintegration in their habitual place of residence. This programme was implemented in Chile, Colombia, El Salvador and Honduras.

(b) Human rights in the education sector

WUS's human rights programme has evolved during the period under study. The main objectives of the programme are: (i) to promote the right to education and its implementation world wide; (ii) to encourage academic freedom and autonomy in the higher education sector; (iii) to engage in human rights teaching and education; and (iv) to defend and promote human rights. The proclamation of the "Lima Declaration on Academic Freedom and Autonomy of Institution of Higher Education" by the WUS General Assembly in September 1988 was the culmination of an extensive consultation process throughout the WUS network. The "Lima Declaration" has received recognition among national and international organizations and United Nations agencies and has been translated into several languages. WUS has sought to promote it as a starting point for the adoption of an international instrument in the future. As part of this initiative, WUS organized, in co-operation with UNESCO, a seminar on "Factors and Conditions conducive to Academic Freedom", which was held in Paris in May 1989, on which a report in English and Spanish was produced. During the period under review WUS has also been involved in the production of a series of "Country Reports on the Status of Academic Freedom", which will be published by June 1990. The countries selected for the first series are: Colombia, Peru, Sri Lanka, South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Occupied Territories and Haiti.

(c) Women and children

This programme was also developed during the period covered by this report. The objective over three years is to make an effective contribution to the 1985 Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in general, and those parts addressed directly to NGOs in particular, by implementing the WUS Action Plan for Women (adopted by WUS's 1988 General Assembly) and promoting programmes and activities which meet the educational needs of women. Recognizing that education is a major arena for the promotion of equality of women with men is a central plank of the programme. In the process the programme will assume the importance of the participation of women in all WUS's international and national structures and the integration of women's issues in all WUS activities and programmes. In 1988 three regional workshops were held to study these issues culminating in an International Workshop which adopted WUS current Action Plan for Women in September 1988. Since then a number of activities have been carried out including the first meeting of WUS International Women's Commission in June 1989 and a Latin American regional workshop held in November 1989 to assess the position of women in the WUS Latin American scholarship programme. As part of WUS's plans to enable the publication of four regional women-specific newsletters on a regular basis, an Asian WUS Newsletter on Women was started in 1989.

(d) Community development

WUS's community development projects aim to transfer technical and educational skills to local communities, in ways that promote grass-roots initiative, self-reliance and action.

WUS continues to support annually around 40 projects in South Africa in six broad clusters: non-formal education; education research and resource groups; bursaries; alternative media; health and legal education; and educational publication.

Since 1986 WUS has been supporting an average of 65 ongoing small-scale projects throughout Latin America which have varied from community development projects to small-scale training and educational workshops. Many of these projects were primarily designed to address the needs of disadvantaged women, and all of them have emphasized the involvement of the beneficiaries in the implementation process.

In Asia, WUS national committees have been implementing over 15 projects in the areas of community education and income generation.

(e) Academic co-operation

This is a new programme area for WUS and the organization is currently in the process of identifying feasible programmes and projects.

In addition to developing the above-mentioned activities, during the period under review WUS has held a series of regional and subregional workshops on a regular basis to evaluate their effectiveness.

WUS's programmes are mainly funded by government development agencies and non-governmental organizations in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

93. WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

(Category I)

The aims of the World Veterans Federation (WVF) are to unite the efforts of all who, having experienced the sufferings of war and whether they fought side by side or facing each other in combat, desire to work together to help build a peaceful, just and free world founded on the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, through the exchange of experience to alleviate for war veterans and war victims the sufferings resulting from armed conflict. Its geographical range now extends to fifty-three countries on all the five continents, the most recent to be included in its membership being the Soviet Union.

Disarmament, international security, peace

International Year of Peace: The WVF was a member of the Steering Committee of the ONG Conference organized with the co-operation of the United Nations on the theme "Together for Peace" (Geneva, 20-24 January 1986).

It organized, with three other international organizations, the second World Meeting of War Veterans, Resistants, and War Victims (Vienna, 1-3 December 1986) on "Acting for Disarmament and a World of Security, Peace, Freedom and Solidarity", to which the United Nations Secretary-General sent a video message. The Final Document and Declaration adopted were distributed at the Vienna Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and sent to the United Nations Secretary-General, who indicated keen interest. Both texts were circulated to all member State delegations (A/42/254, 27 April 1987).

Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: The World Veterans Federation Secretary-General presented a statement on behalf of the WVF and the international veterans organizations with which it co-operates in its action for peace and disarmament.

The WVF Secretary-General discussed with United Nations officials ways of carrying out action recommended by the WVF General Assembly on the United Nations and the prevention and peaceful resolution of international disputes. Seized with the question at its forty-fifth meeting (Brighton, 8-10 March 1987) the WVF Council defined action to make the roles of the United Nations Security Council and Secretary-General better known.

International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (Paris, 7-11 January 1989): A WVF General Assembly resolution, "Banning Chemical Weapons", was distributed to all the delegations through the intermediary of the Government of France.

WVF meeting on contributing to peace and security in the Mediterranean (Malta, 2-5 December 1989): A communiqué transmitted to the Bush-Gorbachev Summit Meeting and to the United Nations Secretary-General and other United Nations and governmental officials was well received.

Economic/social development, rehabilitation, human rights

The WVF Secretary-General presented a statement at the United Nations International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (New York, 24 August-11 September 1987). WVF member associations in industrialized countries carry on assistance projects benefiting those in developing countries.

The WVF Secretary-General had talks with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Director-General of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; with WHO officials on celebrating the WHO fortieth anniversary and on the work of the WVF International Socio-Medical Information Centre set up in Oslo in 1988; with UNESCO officials on matters of common interest and TCDC officials on WVF participation in the United Nations Development Programme; the WVF was among NGOs requested to support UNICEF publications on children's problems in developing countries; contacts have been made with the Economic Commission for Europe.

The WVF participated in action to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Secretary-General had talks on the subject with the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Department of Information Under-Secretary-General.

United Nations officials requested WVF support for the World Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 17-26 June 1987) by calling public attention to the conference and its conclusions. The WVF statutory bodies have adopted resolutions on this and other topical international issues.

The WVF is in contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Promotion of the Decade of Disabled Persons and was invited to a meeting of a limited panel held at Vienna at his initiative, and was requested to help in the drawing up of the "Manual for strengthening/establishing organizations of disabled persons". The United Nations Special Representative and the WVF Council Chairman carried out a mission (September 1989) to assess rehabilitation needs in countries affected by recent conflicts.

Attendance at meetings:

1986:

United Nations:

Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign (Tbilisi, May);

Regional Conference of the NGO Community, "Global security in the 1980s - the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and disarmament" (Vienna, June);

NGO Editor's workshop "Covering the United Nations - the role of NGOs in the dissemination of information" (New York, October);

ESCAP:

Forty-second session (Bangkok, April-May);

Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology (Bangkok, September)

FAO:

Twenty-second session, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Rome, October);

Ninetieth session, Council (Rome, November)

UNCTAD:

Thirty-third session, Trade and Development Board (Geneva, September)

UNESCO:

Twentieth ONG Conference (Paris, June)

WHO:

Thirty-ninth session (Geneva, May);

Thirty-sixth session, Regional Committee for Europe (Copenhagen, September);

XXVIIIth meeting, Regional Committee for the Americas (Washington, D.C., September)

1987:

World Global Meeting of Experts to Review Progress in Implementation of World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons at Mid-point of United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (Stockholm, August)

ESCAP:

Forty-third session (Bangkok, April);

Tenth session, Committee on Industry, Technology, Human Settlements and the Environment (Bangkok, September);

Seventh session, Committee on Agricultural Development (Bangkok, November)

FAO:

Twenty-third and twenty-forth sessions, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Rome, May-June and October)

UNCTAD:

Seventh session (Geneva, July)

UNDP:

Fifth session, High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (New York, May)

UNESCO:

Twenty-fourth session, General Conference (Paris, October)

UNICEF:

"For an International Convention on the Rights of the Child (Lignano Sabbiadoro, September)

WHO:

Seventy-ninth session, Executive Board (Geneva, January);

Thirty-seventh session, Regional Committee for Europe (Bruges, September)

1988:

United Nations:

African Seminar on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Lomo, April);

European Seminar on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Milan, September)

ESCAP:

Forty-fourth session (Djakarta, April);

NGO Regional Symposium on Co-operation for Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, June)

FAO:

Twenty-fifth session, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Rome, May-June)

UNCTAD:

Thirty-fifth session (Geneva, September)

UNESCO:

Twenty-first Conference of NGOs (Paris, June);

Preparatory Meeting for the International Meeting of Experts on Peace in the Minds of Men (Paris, September)

WHO:

Eighty-first session, Executive Board (Geneva, January);

Forty-first World Health Assembly (Geneva, May);

Seventh meeting of the NGO/WHO Collaborative Group on Aging (Geneva, May);

Thirty-ninth session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific (Manila, September);

Thirty-eighth session of the Regional Committee for Europe (Copenhagen, September);

Forty-first session, Regional Committee for South-East Asia (New Delhi, September)

1989:

United Nations Consultative Meeting for the Promotion of the United Nations Docade for Disabled Persons (Vienna, May)

ESCAP:

Forty-fifth session (Bangkok, March-April);

First session, Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and the Environment (Bangkok, November)

FAO:

Twenty-seventh session, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Rome, May-June);

Ninety-sixth session, Council, twenty-fifth session of the Conference, and twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (Rome, November and December)

ILO:

Seventy-sixth session, International Labour Conference (Geneva, June)

UNESCO:

International Congress on Peace in the Minds of Men (Yamoussoukro, June-July);

Twenty-fifth session, General Conference (Paris, October-November)

UNICEF:

Board meeting (April)

WHO:

Thirty-second session (Geneva, May);

Seminar on Orthopaedic Technology in the Developing Countries (Dakar, May-June);

Fortieth session, Regional Committee, Western Pacific (Manila, September);

XLI meeting, Regional Committee for the Americas (Washington, D.C., September);

Forty-second session, Regional Committee, South-East Asia (Bandung, September-October).

94. WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian agency, established in 1950 as a response to the plight of large numbers of children orphaned by the Korean War. It retains a primary concern for children and families now understood in terms of participative and sustainable development involving both rural and urban communities.

Responses to disasters

In parallel with its development emphasis, the agency has built up an enhanced capacity for large-scale and timely responses to disaster emergencies; it is often, though not exclusively, in these situations that World Vision has developed closer working relationships with a range of United Nations agencies. These include UNDRO in response to the continuing crisis in Lebanon, UNHCR for work among Mozambican refugees in Malawi, and FAO in relation to Afghanistan. In connection with its Afghanistan programme, World Vision is also in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Co-ordinator for Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan and UNDP.

Regular liaison is maintained with WFP in relation to development needs as well as relief emergencies, both at an international level through the office of the Director-General and the WFP/NGO liaison unit in Rome, and in such individual countries as Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, El Salvador, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

United Nations/NGO collaboration

World Vision welcomes the growing readiness on the part of United Nations agencies to work in collaboration and partnership with NGOs, and appreciates the opportunity to be part of the learning experience that process has involved for both.

Leadership changes

During the period under review in this report (1986-1989), World Vision International has experienced changes in senior leadership positions, most notably that of President. Reverend Tom Houston completed a five-year term on 31 December 1988 and was replaced by Graeme Irvine (Australia) from 1 January 1989. Mr. Irvine has been Vice-President/International Relations in Geneva, Switzerland.

Highlights reviewed

In his first triennial review (October 1986-September 1989) to the World Vision International Council (September 1989) the President highlighted a number of developments which are relevant to the period covered by this report.

(a) Number of projects/countries. World Vision is working in 5,191 projects in 69 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

(b) New developments. New field work was established in Jerusalem/West Bank, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Zaire and China. New support entities were established in Ireland and Japan. Three field offices - Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Brazil - began local fund-raising programmes.

(c) Large-scale development projects. A number of large-scale development projects, especially in the health, water and agricultural sectors, have evolved out of World Vision's response to the Africa drought and have expanded to embrace many different dimensions of community life. These projects have increasingly attracted funding involvement from Western donor Governments and from United Nations agencies including World Vision's first collaboration with the World Bank (Uganda) and with a United Nations development agency, UNCDF (Mali).

(d) Health outreach. World Vision launched a three-year Child Survival Program emphasis in late 1987 as part of the global effort initiated by UNICEF. There are now 14 such programmes in place in 14 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Following the excellent lead provided by WHO, World Vision has developed a comprehensive AIDS programme which is currently under discussion between the two agencies. In this and other broader health connections, World Vision brought all its key health professionals together in August 1989 for their first international conference and workshop on health care. Geneva was chosen as the location because of the opportunities for interaction with WHO personnel which proved to be informative, strategic and motivational. World Vision welcomed the opportunity to be a partner in the creative joint UNICEF/WHO/UNESCO "Facts for Life" programme. Although this was World Vision's first relationship with UNESCO, it has since been followed up with project involvement in the South Pacific.

Growing awareness

Arising out of its struggle to identify with the needs and aspirations of the poor, World Vision has placed growing emphasis on community education and involvement through its programme in donor countries. Public advocacy has become part of this process in areas where, through its involvement, World Vision feels qualified to act. Such activities have included representations in recent days to donor-country Governments in relation to the UNHCR funding needs.

95. ZONTA INTERNATIONAL

(Category I)

Zonta International is a service organization of executives in business and the professions, working to improve the legal, political, economic and professional status of women. Zonta is comprised of over 35,000 members in more than 1,000 clubs in 53 countries. Zonta clubs support local community projects in addition to international development projects with United Nations agencies: UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNESCO, INSTRAW and ILO. Since 1986, Zonta has increased its geographical representation, adding five new countries: Dominican Republic, Peru, Brazil, Togo, Argentina and Israel.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary conferences

Zonta International has 11 official United Nations representatives in New York, Vienna, Paris and Geneva, who play leadership roles in NGO sub-committees and working groups in the areas of status of women, aging, youth, human rights, disabled, refugee issues, peace, and the environment. The following is a listing of committee meetings which Zonta regularly attends.

New York

NGO Committee on the United Nations Decade for Women

NGO Committee on UNICEF

NGO Advisory Committee on UNIFEM

NGO Committee on Aging

NGO Committee on Youth

United Nations Population Fund, Annual United Nations/NGO Population Consultation

Geneva

NGO Sub-Committee on the Status of Women

Special Committee of NGOs on Human Rights

NGO Working Group on Women and Employment

JUNIC/NGO Program Group on Women and Development

NGO Special Committee on Development

NGO Working Group on Women and Peace

NGO Ad Hoc Group on Drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Annual ILO Conference

Commission on Human Rights annual sessions

Vienna

NGO Committee on Aging

NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs

NGO Committee on the Family

NGO Committee on Peace

NGO Committee on Youth

Commission on Social Development

Commission on the Status of Women

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Paris

Commission on the Status of Women

Annual Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with UNESCO

NGO/UNESCO Working Group on Education for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights

NGO/UNESCO Working Group on Education Against Racism and Apartheid

NGO Working Group on the Status of Women

In addition to NGO working groups, during the 1986-1990 period, Zonta attended several Economic and Social Council conferences.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1959, Zonta has provided $1.1 million in contributions for joint UNRWA and UNICEF projects. In 1986, Zonta completed a four-year international service project (1982-1986) in support of the United Nations International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Zonta members contributed $880,000 to fund UNICEF's Well Water Project in Sri Lanka, providing safe water wells to serve 325,000 people.

Also in 1986, in co-operation with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Women, Zonta supported the Karachuonya Self-Help Pottery and Weaving Projects for women in Kenya, contributing $21,000.

Since 1986, Zonta has become the largest non-governmental contributor to UNIFEM. Zonta's financial commitment to UNIFEM from 1986-1990 will total $1 million for 10 projects in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Thousands of women have been trained in health, education, farming and small business. These 10 projects include:

Argentina: health care

Botswana: horticulture

Brazil: women's agricultural co-operatives

Comoros Islands: horticulture, sewing and management training

Mexico: pure water pump factory; agricultural technology training

Philippines: rootcrop production, processing and marketing

Sierra Leone: support of national women's association

Thailand: handicrafts income project

Zimbabwe: food production project.

In 1988, Zonta also supported three additional projects in co-operation with United Nations agencies ($50,000 each):

INSTRAW: Women, Water Supply, and Sanitation Conference in Nigeria

UNICEF: textile production training project in Guatemala

UNESCO: hostel for teen-aged mothers in Uruguay.

Other relevant activities

Through its projects and programmes, Zonta seeks to implement the themes of the United Nations Decades and Years. During the 1986-1990 period, Zonta has emphasized economic development, training, education and literacy programmes to improve the status of women and their families. In addition, Zonta has emphasized fulfilment of the goals contained in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Zonta Clubs are encouraged to promote the status of aging women (para. 286), disabled women (para. 296), literacy projects (paras. 164 and 165), younger women (para. 287), and women in science (para. 203).

READEX FICHE

In addition, Zonta has sponsored the Amelia Earhart Fellowship Awards Program. Since 1938, this Program has provided 549 fellowships to women pursuing graduate study in aerospace-related science and engineering. This Programme directly promotes Forward-looking Strategies, emphasizes education for women (specifically non-traditional education for women), as well as the goals for the peaceful uses of outer space.